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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1899.

NEWSERIES—VOL. XVI—NO. 257

State Librarian

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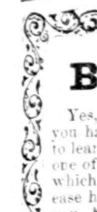

Blood Tells.

Yes, it is the index to health. If you have bad blood you are likely to learn that you have Rheumatism, one of the most horrible diseases to which mankind is heir. If this disease has just begun its work, or if you have been afflicted for years you should at once take the wonderful new cure,

RHEUMACIDE.

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Strictly First-Cass Work.
Call at my yard or write for prices.
Respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG,
Proprietor,
Fayetteville N. C.

THE SEDUCTIVE IMPERIALISTS.

We find in the Philadelphia Record an article containing a table making a comparison between the number of inhabitants in Chinese Provinces and American States, or groups of States, of nearly equal area. The purpose is declared to be to show "to what extent the capabilities of production must have been brought in China" in order to supply food, shelter and clothing, "even of the most meagre and insufficient quality and quantity," for such a dense population.

That is interesting; but it is only what every school boy knows or should know. We may add some figures which our Philadelphia friend does not give. For example: There are 400 millions of people in China, 300 millions in India, 200 millions in Africa, and so on. Those teeming populations, in some parts, are sustained upon an incredibly small area. China averages 100 persons to the square mile; India 200 to the square mile; and even Africa, with its wilds, jungles and savage forms of cultivation, averages 16 to the square mile, (about the same as that of the United States), while the Island of Zanzibar, off the African coast, supports over 600 to the square mile.

Our Philadelphia contemporary, however, discloses its real purpose when it adds that the table which it prints "also gives an indication of the extent of the Chinese market for which the European nations are struggling." That is the milk in our contemporary's cocoanut, its article then dilating upon the favorable position which the United States enjoy in the Pacific for "more than dividing Asian trade with our European competitors," by reason of their possession of the Philippines.

There is nothing new, as we have suggested, in comparisons of the density of population between the old countries and the new American ones. It was just as true that those oriental countries contained a vast population of raw material producers needing manufactured goods, when Britain, under free trade, was capturing their markets for her Manchester merchants with her Glasgow ships, and the United States were destroying their merchant marine and handicapping their exporters with high protection, as it is today.

What we need is to confine our attention to our own corrupt home condition. When we have reformed that, as the English did in 1843-6, and so given our natural resources free play, the markets of the orient will fall into our possession under the natural laws of trade.

THE TRUST CONFERENCE.

The "national conference on trusts" which assembled at Chicago on Wednesday has been the object of a good deal of ridicule masked behind the ostensibly impartial reports of the press associations. There are no doubt a number of cranks there, as at most assemblages. For example, a gentleman described as "Major Benjamin R. Tucker, of New York, editor of an anarchist paper," gave his remedy for trusts from the point of view of the anarchists, as follows:

"Free access to the world of matter, abolishing land monopolies; free access to the world of mind, abolishing idea monopoly; free access to a free and untaxed market, abolishing tariff monopoly and money monopoly—secure these and all the rest shall be added unto you, for liberty is the remedy of every social evil, and to anarchy must the world look at last for any enduring guarantee of social order."

But cranks, like this one, are harmless. It is the crook who belongs to the ranks of the well balanced that is to be feared. Such, we should say, as that notorious disciple of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. W. Bourke Cochran, of New York.

It seems that at Thursday's session the Conference began to find out where it was, with the result that, as the dispatches report, a good deal of "factional spirit" was developed. In other words, the advocates of trusts, in one form or another, were there as well as their opponents, and it was in the character of a level headed, well balanced and conservative man of affairs that Mr. Cochran got in his work in behalf of the trusts. It is conceded that the anti-trust people are in the majority, and they were about to carry their point of voting down a proposition to refer all resolutions, without reading or debate, to a committee to be appointed by the chairman, Mr. William Wirt Howe. Mr. Cochran stepped in as the mediator, with a tub thrown to the national organizations, proposing that a representative from each of them be added to the committee. In this form the proposition was adopted, and the antis will doubtless find, too late, that they have bargained away their liberties so to speak. Ah, how many righteous things, helpful to the masses, have been smothered in committee!

It is said that Mr. Bryan will attend. If so, his powerful leadership may rescue the majority from the "conservative" pitfalls and give us an outcome of the conference worthy of its ostensible object.

Mr. Horatio W. Seymour, of Chicago, spoke the truth when he uttered these words;

"There is not an unlawful combination in America that does not owe its existence to some unfaithful representative of the people. There is not one that cannot be destroyed in short order by an honest enforcement of the law. Those trusts or combinations against which the laws do not run are no more to be decried than any other manifestation of business enterprise. The American Republic needs a tonic of sound doctrine for the instruction of youth and for the admonition of the aged which will show that no abuse of power is too deep seated for correction. One immediate and wholesome effect of such a tonic would be the impartial enforcement of wise laws against all offenders and the repeal of obviously unwise laws regardless of the protests of their beneficiaries. No unlawful trust could stand for a day in the face of a public sentiment so actuated."

Undoubtedly we must seek to deal with the trust evil as it exists; but the corrupt system which prevails, in one form or other, of choosing our representatives is at the bottom of it all.

Latest American-Jewish Statistics.

New York Times.)

The American Jewish "Year Book" for 1899-1900 corresponding with the Hebrew year 5660, which has just been issued by the Jewish Publication Society of America, contains some interesting figures relative to Jewish statistics in the United States. Cyrus Adler is the editor of the work, and of the figures relating to this country he says:

"As the census of the United States has, in accordance with the spirit of American institutions, taken no heed of the religious convictions of American citizens, whether native born or naturalized, all statements concerning the number of Jews living in this country are based upon estimate, though several of the estimates have been most conscientiously made.

"In 1818 Mordecai M. Noah estimated the Jewish population at 3 000. In 1826 Isaac C. Harby placed the figures at 6 000, and in 1840 these were further increased by the estimate published in the American Almanac to 15,000. In 1848 M A. Berk placed the population at 50 000 In 1880 William B. Hackenburg put the figures at 230, 257; in 1888 Isaac Markens put them at 400,000, and in 1897 David Sulzberger estimated the total at 937 800 "

The following figures are then given:

Jewish immigration into the United States. 1885-1899:

	New York.	Philada.	Balt.
1885,	18,535	1,076	- - - -
1886,	27,348	2 310	- - - -
1887,	25,788	1 680	- - - -
1888,	29,602	1,761	- - - -
1889,	22 674	1 288	- - - -
1890,	32 321	1,982	- - - -
1891,	62,574	4 984	1,581
1892,	52,134	3,639	5,152
1893,	25,078	5 324	1 941
1894,	16 381	3 825	1 902
1895,	27,065	2 791	2 221
1896,	23 802	2 499	1,817
1897,	17,273	1 772	1 634
1898,	22 921	2 079	2,469
To July, 1899,	12 909	- - -	1 463
Total,	417,010	36 390	20,140

Immigration for 1881-4,	74,310
New York, 1885 99	417,010
Philadelphia, 1885 99,	36 390
Baltimore, 1885 99,	20,140
Total,	547,850

"If we add this immigration to the estimates of Mr. Hackenburg made in 1880," says Mr. Adler, "we secure a total of 778,107, without making any allowance for the natural increase in twenty years, nor for the immigration through Canada and other ports of the United States than New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

"The following tentative estimate by States is given, being based, with a few modifications, on the table of Mr. D. Sulzberger:

Alabama,	6,000	Missouri,	35,000
Arizona,	2 000	Montana,	2,500
Arkansas,	4 000	Nebraska,	2 000
California,	35 000	Nevada,	2 500
Colorado,	10,500	N. Hampshire,	1 000
Connecticut	6,000	New Jersey,	25 000
North and S.		New Mexico,	2,000
Dakota,	3,500	New York,	400,000
Delaware,	3,000	N. Carolina,	12,000
District of Co-		Ohio,	50,000
lumbia,	3,500	Oregon,	6 000
Florida,	2 500	Pennsylvania	95,000
Georgia,	7,000	Rhode Island,	3,500
Idaho,	2,000	S Carolina,	8,000
Illinois,	95,000	Tennessee,	15,000
Indiana,	25 000	Texas,	15,000
Iowa,	5,000	Utah,	5,000
Kansas,	3,500	Vermont,	1,000
Kentucky,	12,000	Virginia,	18,000
Lou'siana,	20,000	Washington,	2,800
Maine,	5,000	West Virginia,	6 000
Maryland,	35,000	Wisconsin,	10,000
Massachus'ts,	20,000	Wyoming,	1 000
Michigan,	9,000		
Mississippi,	5,000	Total,	1,043,800

Important Speech By Bryan.

A recent Winnemucca, Nevada, telegram says:

Hon. William J. Bryan passed through Winnemucca today. He made an address to a large crowd and said:

"I believe the outlook for success in 1900 was never better than at present. On the old questions of the campaign of 1896 we are stronger than we were during that campaign. On the new questions we are gaining steadily.

"The Chicago platform will be reaffirmed entirely at the convention next year. In fact, I doubt whether any opposition to the platform will manifest itself in the convention at all. Two of the greatest of the new issues that are before the country are:

"First—The Trusts.

"Second—The Philippine question.

"The first question can scarcely be called new; but the trusts have been so multiplied that the question assumes an importance which it did not have in 1896

"Many methods have been suggested for the extermination of the trusts. The most feasible, it seems to me, is to require every corporation to obtain a license from the Federal Government before it is permitted to do business outside the State in which it is organized. This license can be granted under conditions which will squeeze the water out of the stock and prevent the monopolization of any industry.

"This nation must choose between being a republic or an empire. An imperial policy cannot be defended on any ground. From a financial standpoint it will be an expense to a large majority of the people and a profit only to the capitalists who would organize syndicates to develop the Philippines. From a religious point of view, it cannot be defended. A despotism at Manila is not consistent with a free government in the United States. This nation cannot endure while half its people are citizens and half vassals."

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at B. E. Sedberry & Son's drug store.

Weyler Methods in the Philippines.

Atlanta Constitution.]

There seems to be no doubt that the censorship in Manila has been established less for the purpose of withholding information from the Filipinos, than with the object of preventing the publication of facts calculated to hurt the republican administration. It is not a military but a political censorship, and, as such, it is far ahead of the system invented by that great champion of free speech, Governor General Weyler, late of Cuba. This much we gather from a report made to Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, by Mr. Robert M. Collins, one of the correspondents of the association.

This report is made for the purpose of explaining why the newspaper correspondents at Manila joined in the "round robin" protest against the system which compelled them to suppress the facts and to color their statements in behalf of the political fortunes of the administration.

Mr. Collins states that when he proposed to telegraph that without heavy reinforcements the war could not be ended in the rainy season, General Otis refused to allow the dispatch to be sent. The comment of the censor was, "Of course we all know that we are in a terrible mess out here, but we don't want the people to get excited about it. If you fellows will only keep quiet about it, we will pull through in time without any fuss at home."

This itself is sufficient to demonstrate the political character of the censorship, but a very blount confession of that fact was drawn out by Mr. Collins, who describes the incident as follows:

Recently I filed what I thought a most inoffensive statement that the business men who had appeared before the commission had advocated the retention of the existing silver system of currency.

The censor said: "I ought not to let that go That would be a lift for Bryan. My instructions are to shut off everything that could hurt McKinley's administration. That is free silver."

I explained that the silver system here was not 16 to 1, and with seeming reluctance he "O. K.'d" the item.

Observe the statement made by the censor. His duties are political and not military. "My instructions are to shut off everything that could hurt the McKinley administration." This is of the very essence of Weylerism, and the odor of it is a stench in the nostrils of those who believe in free government. The censor has been instructed to "shut off everything that could hurt the McKinley administration." The logical interpretation of this is that the war in the Philippines is not to defend the flag, but to promote the interests of the McKinley administration. This is not our statement, and it has not been our belief, but the free spoken censor leaves us no room to doubt. The logical inference is that not only is the military campaign carried on with a view to the political campaign next year, but that truth is to be suppressed and essential facts warped and twisted into lies in the political interests of the administration.

Now, unless our institutions have been turned topsy turvey, this administration is the servant of the people. It has been placed in control of the affairs of the government, to promote, not its own political ends, but the interests of the republic The theory heretofore has been that a party which will faithfully, unselfishly and patriotically administer the affairs of the government for the benefit of the whole people, without regard to partisan ends, is the party most likely to attract the support of those who hold the balance of power between the great political organizations; and this, in fact, has been the practice until now, except in very rare cases.

We do not know what person is responsible for this disgraceful trasplanting of Weylerism from Cuban into American affairs, but we do know that it is chargeable to the republican party. It is due to prominent republicans that the people of this country—the people who supply the men and the means for carrying on the war in the Philippines—have been kept almost entirely in the dark as to the situation in the Philippines. It is due to the republican politicians that the truth has been suppressed; that facts have been distorted into lies. The guilt of this deception, with all the bloody results, will lie heavily upon the republican party when the people who have been grossly deceived go to the polls.

How far the president is committed to this audacious policy we have no means of knowing; but we think his Pittsburg speech shows that the people about him have not only deceived him as to the situation in the Philippines, but have led him to believe that the people of this country favor the establishment of a vassal colony. Referring to the Filipinos, Mr. McKinley says: "They assailed our sovereignty, and there will be no useless parley, no pause till the insurrection is suppressed."

But hear what Dewey and Lawton say: "I have never been in favor of violence toward the Filipinos," remarked the great admiral. "Rather than make a war of conquest on this people, I would up anchor and sail out of the harbor." Lawton, the active and tireless soldier, declares: "What we want is to stop this accursed war. It is time for diplomacy, time for mutual understanding; these men are indomitable. All they want is a little justice."

Yet, here is a parcel of politicians, temporarily in charge of the affairs of the government, actually engaged in running the war operations in the Philippines as a piece of political machinery in behalf of the republican party. Moreover, no fact, no piece of news in regard to these operations is to be permitted to get to the ears of the public if it is calculated to "hurt the administration."

The Colored School Committee.

We are requested to publish the following:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 12, '99.

We, the school committee of district No. 1, Cross Creek, having properly qualified, met and organized by electing S. L. McQueen, Chairman; John B. Henderson, Secretary; Frank H. Adams being the other member of the committee.

Adjourned to meet at call of the chairman at the request of the chairman of the township trustees.

As usually treated a sprain will disable the injured person for three or four weeks, but if Chamberlain's Pain Balm is freely applied a complete cure may be effected in a very few days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

The Railroads Hedging.

Mr. Fred L. Merritt telegraphs from Asheville to the Raleigh News and Observer as follows:

"Argument in the railroad tax injunction case will begin tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. It will be opened for the railroads by Captain Price, of Salisbury, and closed by Hon. Judge Johnson, of Philadelphia. For the Commission F. M. Simmons will make the opening speech and Judge Connor will close. It is not yet decided who else will speak, though several speeches will be made on both sides.

"Judge Simonton arrived this afternoon. His entire party are at Battery Park Hotel. The following railroad officials are here: First Vice President Andrews, Chief Clerk Miller, Private Secretary Heartt, Division Counsel Chas. Price, of the Southern; President Elliott and family, Private Secretary Cronly and Attorneys Benton and Rountree. The Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line officials and attorneys are expected tonight. Chairman McNeill and Clerk Brown of the Corporation Commission are here with Attorneys Simmons, Pou, Hinsdale, Ward and Connor. Harris, Cook and Battle are expected tonight.

"The railroads have been keeping Judge Johnson as a surprise and it wasn't known till he joined the party at Salisbury this morning that he was in the case. He is employed by the Southern, Coast Line and Seaboard together, and has general supervision of the case. He is general counsel for the Pennsylvania railroad, and is said to be one of the most distinguished lawyers in the United States.

"Finding themselves beaten in the matter of affidavits to be presented in the court as evidence, it is tonight the intention of the railroads' attorneys to fight for the appointment of a commission to take evidence. This, of course, would render a continuance of the injunction necessary until evidence can be taken and would give the roads another chance in the case, which now seems lost to them otherwise."

The News and Observer asks, editorially, "Is the State or Simonton Sovereign?" and says:

"The eyes of the whole State are turned toward Asheville this week. Before a Federal judge in that city, the sovereign power of the State is forced to appear and ask whether the State has the right to assess railroad property for taxation or whether a Federal judge is the tax assessor for the State of North Carolina. Disguise it as may be attempted, that is the true issue that is to be tried at Asheville this week.

"There is no doubt that there is property in North Carolina that is put on the tax-lists at less than it would bring in money. There is no doubt that there is property in North Carolina that is put on the tax lists at more than it would bring in money. These differences and inequalities will always exist as long as men are human. It is a recent invention, however, of the Circuit judges appointed largely to serve corporate interests, that such differences of opinion give authority for the Federal judge to usurp State sovereignty and become tax assessor.

"There may be need by the State authorities of a more perfect system of assessing property, but that is no concern of a Federal judge, and the injunction by Judge Simonton is bald usurpation of authority."

The President and Congress; or, Who's Who.

Baltimore Sun.

The President is understood to be "turning over" in his mind what he shall say in his message to Congress when that body re assembles in December, in reference to the future disposition and control of our "new possessions." A good deal will doubtless depend—in fact, will necessarily depend upon what we shall then "possess." In the Philippines, according to the President's latest presentation of the subject in his Pittsburg speech to the soldiers, at the date of his last annual message, December 5, 1898, we then possessed very little—our right and title, as well as actual occupancy, being confined to "the city, harbor and bay of Manila." We forbear to dwell upon the glaring inconsistency betweeen this latest view of the President and the position assumed by him in his now famous order to General Otis of December 21, 1898, when he declared that our sovereignty and jurisdiction then extended over the entire Philippine archipelago. The inconsistency to which we would call attention now is of a different character. It is not so much one of fact as of policy and opinion.

In his message of December 2, 1898, the President, after reviewing the progress of our arms to that date, and of the negotiations then about concluded for a treaty with Spain, said: "I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime and until the Congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation."

Nearly three months later, in February, after the treaty had been ratified by the Senate, Mr. McKinley made a speech in Boston, at a dinner given by the Home Market Club, in which he said: "This whole subject (the disposition and control of our new possessions) is now with Congress, and Congress is the voice, the conscience and the judgment of the American people. Upon their judgment and conscience can we not rely? I believe in them. I trust in them. I know of no better or safer human tribunal than the people."

Congress was then within a few days of its final adjournment, and the President can hardly be blamed for not submitting the subject to that moribund body. But there was a new Congress which might have been called together immediately in extra session, if the President had been sincerely desirous of having either the advice or assistance of the Legislature. But to the contrary, Mr. McKinley promptly gave it to be understood that he was utterly opposed to the idea of an "extra session," even for the purpose of considering what should be done with or for our "new possessions." All the pressure that he could command was brought to bear for the purpose of removing any possible ground or excuse for convening Congress. He even accepted the compromise proposed by Senator Gorman as a substitute for the Army bill which had been introduced as an Administration measure, and as such had been passed by the House.

Now we are approaching the period when, whether the President likes it or not, Congress is bound to meet. Does the President hail, as he did in his Boston speech last February, the advent of that body as "the voice, the conscience, the judgment of the American people?" Ten days ago, addressing the Ocean Grove Association in New Jersey, Mr. McKinley said: "There has been doubt expressed in some quarters *as to the purpose of the Government respecting the Philippines.* I can see no harm in stating it in this presence—Peace first, then, with charity for all, establish the government of law and order, protecting life and property, and occupation for the well being of the people, who will participate in it *under the Stars and Stripes.* Now I have said more than I intended to say."

Here there is no allusion, even the most distant, to Congress. The President speaks of "the purposes of the Government," as already definitely formed in advance of the meeting of Congress, and without the slightest reference to what that body may think, or say, or do. Three days later (August 28), addressing the soldiers of the Tenth Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, the President further said, still speaking of the intentions of "the Government," as to future prosecution of the war, "there will be no useless parley, no pause, until the insurrection is suppressed, and American authority acknowledged and established." Louis XIV of France is credited by some historians with the saying: "The State—it is I." Mr. McKinley's words would seem easily to bear the construction: "The Government—it is I."

However little progress he may have made toward pacifying, subduing, or "assimilating," "benevolently" or otherwise, the Filipinos, he has made very distinct progress in his own notions as to his own despotic powers. Having dropped months ago the cant about Duty and Destiny, his two internal guides and monitors, he no longer feels it necessary to defer even to "the conscience and judgment" of Congress, or of the American people. As one year ago he excused himself from discussing with Congress the question of "the government or the future of our new possessions" upon the ground that the treaty of peace (with Spain) had not been ratified, it will not be surprising to find him again declining to ask the advice or assistance of Congress, upon the ground that peace, as a fact, has not yet been established. The present situation, apparently, suits the President extremely well. He has nobody to consult but his "Cabinet" and political friends. If Congress can be kept from interfering, the President will continue, as commander in chief, to exercise all authority, executive, legislative and judicial, in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Until peace and order are first established, Congress is supposed to have nothing to do, the establishment of peace and order in the newly acquired territories being exclusively the business of the army and navy. Of course, there is always a possibility that Congress may take a different view, but Senator Mark Hanna, who has been interviewed upon the subject, says that Congress will do whatever the President wishes and support whatever policy he may adopt.

SYRUP of FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY,
DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE.

The Board of Trustees for Cross Creek.

Messrs. S. H. Strange, J. M. Lamb and W. B. Malloy met by call of the chairman in the office of the superintendent, Mr. Z B. Newton at 3:30 yesterday afternoon. The school committeemen for the different districts were authorized to proceed to elect teachers and open the schools on the 18th inst. Several other matters of importance were discussed, which will be published later.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers permanently cure chronic constipation, biliousness, nervousness and worn-out feeling; cleanse and regulate the entire system. Small, pleasant, never gripe or sicken—"famous little pills." King Bros.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

Expensive Conversations.

The New York Sun gives the following account of an expensive conversation which took place over the long distance telephone between that city and St. Louis:

A person in Brooklyn and a person in St. Louis, says the Sun, talked to each other for about fifty hours last week over the long distance telephone and it cost them more than $3,000 for the privilege. Neither party to the conversation was a woman and there is nothing on record to show whether St. Louis or Brooklyn had the last word.

More of this talking was done between the hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m., when the rate between Brooklyn and St. Louis is $5 for the first five minutes and a dollar a minute for additional time. The day rate is $10 for the first five minutes and $2 a minute for additional time. At least one of their talks, however, lapped over into the high-priced hours, for the bill for it was $716. To talk steadily from 8 o'clock in the evening until 6 o'clock in the morning at the rate of a dollar a minute would cost only $600.

The man in Brooklyn and his friend in St. Louis were both telephone subscribers and carried on their conversation through their own receivers in their homes or offices. Every precaution was taken in the office of the telephone company to protect the talkers from interruption. No one was allowed to break in on the wire, and at each end of the line where the plug was inserted in the switchboard a card was hung up warning operators to keep off. The chief operator at the office of the Long Distance Telephone Company in this city admitted yesterday that the $3,000 conversation had taken place, but said that he could not tell anything about it as that would be contrary to the rules of the company and to the laws of the State.

St. Louis is only one of about fifty towns and cities for which the long distance five minute rates from this city are $10 by day and $5 by night. That is the toll for most of the points reached by telephone in Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. To talk to any one in Grafton, N. D., costs $12 for five minutes in the daytime and $6 for five minutes at night.

The Oceanic.

New York Sun.

The Oceanic's displacement, when loaded, and drawing 32½ feet, is 28,500 tons. She is 680 feet long between perpendiculars, and 705½ feet long over all, with a beam of 68 feet, and a depth of 49 feet. She has seven decks, lower orlop, orlop, lower middle, middle, upper, promenade and boat deck. The captain's bridge is 74½ feet above the keel, and more than 50 feet above the water when the ship is loaded. Five of her decks extend the full length of the vessel, and all are plated with steel, thus adding to her strength. She can carry 410 first cabin, 300 second cabin, and 1,000 steerage passengers. Her crew, including officers, consists of 394 persons.

The Oceanic is driven by two sets of engines of the triple compound direct acting type, with four cranks. The dimensions of the cylinders are: high pressure, 47½ inches; intermediate, 79 inches; two low pressures, 93 inches. The stroke is 72 inches. The crankshaft is of Whitworth compressed steel, is built up in four separate pieces, and is 25 inches in diameter. According to some English experts the working steam pressure to the square inch is 192 pounds, which exceeds that of the great German flyer, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, by 14 pounds. Her bunker capacity is 3,700 tons, which would enable her to steam around the world at the rate of twelve knots an hour. The builders of the ship and her owners were until yesterday somewhat reticent about her indicated horse power. It is announced to be 25,000. What it really is, has been a mystery to the British experts. It is not so large as that of the Hamburg American Liner Deutschland, now building. This record-seeker's engines are expected to develop 35,000 horse-power and drive her across the sea at a sustained speed of 23½ knots.

The Oceanic's tunnel shafting is 23½ inches in diameter and of hollow steel, as is also the propeller shafting which is 25½ inches in diameter. The tunnel shafting is that part of the line shafting inclosed in the tunnel, and is between the thrust shaft and the propeller shaft, to which the propeller is attached. Her two propellers are three bladed, of manganese bronze, and are 22½ feet in diameter. They are bolted on gun metal bosses. The blades of the propellers do not overlap. There is a space of about a foot between the tips of the blade in the screw aperture. The rudder weighs fifty-three tons, and consists of four steel castings and one steel forging. Each of the hawes pipes weighs seven-tons, and is one solid steel casting.

The great plates of the ship, some of which are 30 feet long, 4½ feet wide and 1⅛ inches thick, were riveted by hydraulic machinery. Some of the rivets, all of steel, are seven inches long and weigh 3½ pounds each. To prevent her from rolling uncomfortably the giantess is equipped with two 18-inch bilge keels, each extending along the ship 250 feet. At the bilges the ship has double plating. The stoke holes are not closed, and fans assist in creating a breeze in the boiler-rooms.

The main saloon of the Oceanic is 80 feet long, 64 feet wide, and can seat 350 persons. The sides of the saloon are of gilded oak, the grain showing through. The interior decorations and conveniences are all that any sea traveler could desire.

Praise for Our Tobacco Market.

The Carolina Record, of Red Springs, of yesterday says:

On September 2 W. J. McDonald sold from his Wakulla farm in Robeson county, at Planters Warehouse in Fayetteville, 1098 pounds of tobacco for $152 23, prices ranging from 5.40 to 25 cents a pound. On September 9 he received 5 to 20 cents a pound at same warehouse, and we saw the tobacco with prices on the tags. This goes to prove that G. L. Emerson, on the McDonald farm, is an expert tobacco grower, and the above prices go to show that tobacco sells on its merits on the Fayetteville market. Tobacco makes the price, and they give you its full value.

Robeson county tobacco takes the lead at Fayetteville, says the Carolina Record.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers,
The famous little pills.

GRANDMA HAD CONSUMPTION

and I am afraid I have inherited it. I do not feel well; I have a cough; my lungs are sore; am losing flesh. What shall I do?

Your doctor says take care of yourself and take plain cod-liver oil, but you can't take it. Only the strong, healthy person can take it, and they can't take it long. It is so rich it upsets the stomach. But you can take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

It is very palatable and easily digested. If you will take plenty of fresh air, and exercise, and SCOTT'S EMULSION steadily, there is very little doubt about your recovery.

There are hypophosphites in it; they give strength and tone up the nervous system while the cod-liver oil feeds and nourishes.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Capt. Kyle to Make Fayetteville Headquarters.

We are sure that the whole community will rejoice to learn that Capt. W. E. Kyle has been appointed special agent of the Atlantic Coast Line with headquarters in Fayetteville and that as soon as his family returns from Virginia they will occupy the Jno. A. Pemberton residence on Ramsey street.

It is with regret, however, that we learn that Mr. Jno. A. Pemberton, Jr., Mrs. Pemberton, Miss Lina and Master Stewart, will for the present, at least, make Wilmington their home. This is necessitated by Mr. Pemberton's present run on the A. C. L. Messrs. Emmett and Kyle Pemberton will still remain here, making their home with their grandmather, Mrs. Jesse Kyle.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, hot, aching feet. Trial package FREE. Sold by druggists, grocers, shoe stores and general storekeepers everywhere. By mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD, DAIRY and TOBACCO BARN THERMOMETERS
At HORNE'S DRUG STORE.

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April 29, 1880.

DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS
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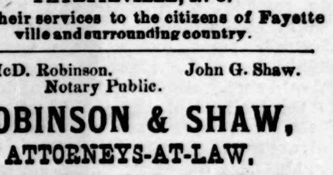

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

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Practice in all the courts—State and Federal. Special attention given to collection of claims, management of estates and conveyancing.
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HAIR SWITCH FREE
ON EASY CONDITIONS.

Cut this ad. out and mail to us. Send a small sample of your hair, cut close to the roots. SEND NO MONEY; we will make and send you by mail, postpaid, a FINE HUMAN HAIR SWITCH, an exact match, made 22 inches long from selected human hair, 2½ ounces, short stem. We will inclose in package with switch sufficient postage to return it to us if not perfectly satisfactory, but if found exactly as represented and a most extraordinary value and you wish to keep it, either send us $1.50 by mail within 10 days or TAKE ORDERS FOR 3 SWITCHES AT $1.50 EACH among your friends and send to us without any money, we to send the 3 switches to them direct by mail, to be paid for 10 days after received if perfectly satisfactory, and you can then have the switch we send you free for your trouble. We give Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Dishes, Furniture, Watches, Bicycles, Cameras and other premiums for taking orders for Our Switches. One lady earned a Piano in fifteen days, one a Sewing Machine in 2 days. Order a Switch at once or write to-day for FREE PREMIUM OFFER. Address, Ladies' Hair Emporium, Chicago.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY......SEPTEMBER 21, 1899

E. J HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Mang'r

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

BRYAN AT THE TRUST CONFERENCE.

The press telegrams from Chicago give the following report of Mr. Bryan's speech there on Saturday:

Central Music Hall, the scene of the civic federation conference on trusts and combinations, was packed from pit to gallery to-day when W. J. Bryan delivered his reply to W. Bourke Cockran on the trust question.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Governor Stanley of Kansas, who acted as chairman of the opening session. Wild applause greeted the Nebraskan. W. Bourke Cockran listened intently and joined frequently in the applause. Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

Within two years more trusts have been organized than in the previous history of the country and the people now come face to face with this question: Is the trust a blessing or a curse? If a curse, what remedy can be applied to the curse?

Monopoly in private hands is indefensible from any standpoint and intolerable. I do not divide monopolies. There can be no good monopoly in private hands until the Almighty sends angels to preside over us.

There may be a despot who is better than another despot, but there is no good despotism. The defence of the monopoly is always placed on the ground that if you will allow people to control the market and fix the price, they will be good to the people who purchase of them. The entire defence of the trusts rests upon a money argument. If the trusts will sell an article for a dollar less than the article will cost under other conditions, then in the opinion of some that proves a trust to be a good thing. In the first place I deny that under a monopoly the price will be reduced. In the second place, if under a monopoly the price is reduced, the objections to a monopoly from other standpoints far outweigh the financial advantages that the trust would bring. But I protest against settling every question upon the dollar argument.

LINCOLN WARNED HIS COUNTRYMEN.

In the early years of Lincoln's administration he sent a message to Congress, warning his countrymen against the approach of monarhcy. He said he saw in the attempt to put capital upon an equal footing with labor in the structure of government, the approach of monarchy. Lincoln was right. Whenever you put capital upon an equal footing with labor, or above labor, in the structure of government, you are on the road to aid a government that rests not on reason but on force.

Nothing is more important than that we shall, in the beginning, rightly understand the relations between money and man.

Man is the creature of God and money is the servant of man, and I protest against all theories that enthrone money and debase mankind.

If you will go about over the country you will see where people have subscribed money to establish enterprises, and where those enterprises, having come under the control of the trusts, have been closed up and stand now as silent monuments to the Sodom of the trust system. In any case of local strikes and fires, the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss.

When a branch of industry is found in the hands of one of the great monopolies so that every skilled man must go to one man for employment, the one man fixes the wages as he pleases, and the laboring man will then share the suffering of the man who sells the raw material.

BRAINS AT A DISCOUNT.

I want to warn you that when the monopoly has absolute control, brains will be at a discount. We have not yet had a taste of a complete trust. But when the trust has rid itself of all competitors what is going to be the result? My friends, all you have to know is to know human nature. God made man selfish.

Some have suggested that to put everything on the free list that trusts make would destroy the trusts. But I do not believe that you could destroy all trusts by putting all trust-made articles on the free list, because if an article can be produced in this country as cheaply as it can be produced abroad, then the trust could exist without the benefit of any tariff at all, though it could not extort so much. We cannot destroy monopoly until we lay the axe at the root of the tree, and make monopoly impossible by law.

CAN BE REMEDIED.

Discrimination by railroads has aided trusts. That can be remedied by laws which will place producers on an equal footing. But the remedy must be complete enough to prevent the organization of a monopoly. We differ more in remedy than we do in our opinion of the trust. Few people will defend the trust as a principle. As to the remedy, both State and nation should have concurrent remedies. In the first place, every State has, or should have, the right to create any private corporation which is conducive to the welfare of the people of that State. I believe that we can safely entrust to the people of a State the settlement of a question which concerns them. If they create a corporation and it becomes destructive of their best interests, they can destroy that corporation, and we can safely trust them both to create and to annihilate, if conditions make annihilation necessary.

In the second place the State has or should have the right to prohibit any foreign corporation from doing business in the State and it ought to have or has the right to impose such restrictions and limitations as the people of the State may think necessary upon any foreign corporation doing business in the State. I believe in an additional State remedy, but there must be a Federal remedy.

Congress has, or should have, the power to place such restrictions and limitations, even to the point of prohibition, upon any corporation organized in one State, that wants to do business outside of the State contrary to the public good.

I believe that these concurrent remedies will reach the difficulty, that the people of every State shall first decide whether they want to create a corporation; that they shall, secondly, decide whether they want any outside corporation to do any business in the State, and if so, upon what conditions; and thirdly, that Congress shall exercise the right to place upon every coporation doing business outside of the State in which it is organized, such limitations and restrictions as may be necessary for the protection of the public good.

DELAWARE AND NEW JERSEY.

Col. Bryan at this point read the famous circular letter advertising the incorporation laws of Delaware. He commented sarcastically on the advantages set forth in the letter.

"A person in the audience inquired: "Delaware and New Jersey are both Democratic States, are they not?"

To which Mr. Bryan replied: "They were not in 1896."

He continued: I have read this letter in order to show you that where a State can gain an advantage from the incorporation of these great aggregations of wealth, it is not safe to place the people of other States at the tender mercies of the people of such a State as may desire to secure its running expenses from the taxation of corporations organized to prey upon people outside.

I am ready to adopt a plan for the annihilation of trusts. One that I suggest is this: That Congress should pass a law providing that no corporation organized in any State should do business outside of the State in which it is organized until it receives from some power created by Congress a license authorizing it to do business outside of its own State. Now, if the corporation must come to this body created by Congress to secure permission to do business outside the State, then that license can be granted upon conditions which will, in the first place, prevent the watering of stocks; in the second place, prevent monopoly in any branch of business, and third, provide for publicity as to all of the transactions and business of the corporation.

AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

If this is unconstitutional and so declared by the Supreme Court, I am in favor of an amendment to the constitution that will give to Congress power to destroy every trust in the country. In my judgment, when you take from monopoly the power to issue watered stock you will go more than half the way toward destroying monopoly in the United States.

You can provide for publicity, and that annually or at some other times the corporation shall make returns of its business or its earnings, and this will go another long step toward the destruction of the principle of monopoly.

But I am not willing to stop there, and, therefore, as a third condition, I suggest that no license shall be granted until the corporation shows that it has not had a monopoly and is not attempting a monopoly of any branch of industry or any article of merchandise, and then provide that if the law is violated the license can be revoked. I do not believe in the government giving privileges to be exercised by a corporation without reserving the right to withdraw them when those privileges become hurtful to the people.

AN INDIRECT FORM OF LARCENY.

Every unjust tax law is an indirect form of larceny, the speaker asserted. An income tax, he believed, would remedy another great evil. I have no fear that any man by his own brain or his own muscle will be able to secure a fortune so great as to be a menace to the welfare of his fellowmen. When God made man, he placed a limit to his existence, so that if he was a bad man he could not do harm long, but when we made our man-made-man (the corporation) we raised the limit of his age. We did not give him a soul and if we can avoid punishment in this world we need not worry about the hereafter.

I want to protest against this doctrine that the trust is a natural outgrowth of natural laws. It is not true. The trust is the natural outgrowth of unnatural conditions created by man-made laws. Government under the four great principles of the declaration of independence is impossible under an industrial aristocracy.

LABORING MEN WARNED.

Some people have tried to separate the laboring man who works in the factory from the laboring man who works on the farm. I want to warn the laboring men in the factories that they cannot separate themselves from those who toil on the farm without inviting their own destruction. I warn the laboring men in the factories that when they join with the monopolies to crush the farmer, as soon as the farmer is crushed, the laboring man will be crushed, and his ally will be destroyed, and in a test of endurance the farmer will stand it longer than the laboring man. The farmer was the first man on the scene when civilization began, and he will be the last one to disappear. You may drive the farmer down so he cannot buy coal, but he can burn corn. But you drive the coal miner down so he cannot buy corn and he cannot eat coal.

But, my friends, why should we try to see who could hold out the longest in suffering? Why try to see who can endure the most hardships and yet live? Why not try to see who can contribute most to the greatness and to the glory and to the prosperity of this nation. Why, those who can contribute most should not make this government what the fathers intended. For one hundred years this nation has been the light of the world. For one hundred years the best of all nations have looked to this nation for hope and instruction. Let us settle these great questions that we have before us; let us teach the world the blessings of a government that comes from the people, and let us show them how happy and how prosperous people can be. I believe in the doctrine that God made all men of the same dust and did not make some to crawl on hands and knees and others to ride upon their backs. Let us show what can be done when we put into actual practice those great doctrines of human equality and of equal rights, and make this government what the fathers intended, so that we shall lead the world, step by step, on to higher ground.

Facing a sea of wildly waving arms and a storm of cheers, the orator resumed his seat.

Three quarters of the audience had been attracted by the announcement of his appearance, apparently, for that proportion left when he had finished.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

E. E. Turner, Compton, Mo., was cured of piles by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve after suffering seventeen years and trying over twenty remedies. Physicians and surgeons endorse it. Beware of dangerous counterfeits. King Bros.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* — The Kind You Have Always Bought

Delaware's Extraordinary Corporation Law.

In the course of Mr. Bryan's speech at the Chicago conference, an outline of which we gave yesterday, the following colloquy occurred:

A voice from the gallery—Colonel, Delaware and New Jersey are both Democratic States, are they not?

Mr. Bryan—They were not in 1896.

Another voice from the gallery—Has the gentleman any more questions to put?

Mr. Bryan—I am very glad to have questions asked, because we are seeking the truth.

THE DELAWARE LAW.

The reports say that Mr. Bryan's reference to Delaware and New Jersey as the favorite places for the organization of trusts aroused a great deal of interest, in one instance taking on the form given above. The point, the reports say, came up in connection with his proposition that each State should decide, or have the right to decide, for itself what corporations should do business within the State. As an exposition of the Delaware law he read the following letter:

"The State of Delaware has just adopted the most favorable of existing general corporation laws—one marking a forward step in the evolution of corporations. It does not encourage reckless incorporation, nor merely the existence of wildcat companies; but it furnishes at the least expense ample rights to stockholders and reduces restrictions upon corporate action to the minimum.

"The enactment is not the result, as in the case of most States, of hesitating, halting, enacting, amending and repealing; but it is a logical and systematic measure, framed by a committee of able lawyers appointed by the Legislature to examine the various statutes of the various States and prepare a bill which should embody the good and eliminate the bad points of existing law.

"The law is based broadly upon that of the State of New Jersey, and embraces all the beneficial provisions and safeguards found in the laws of that State. It is, however, in many respects advanced far beyond New Jersey, and makes Delaware a much more attractive home for business corporations.

"In the following salient provisions the Delaware and the New Jersey laws are substantially identical:

"1. Any three persons may organize a corporation.

"2. It may engage in any lawful business except banking.

"3. Its existence may be perpetual or limited.

"4. It may buy and deal in real or personal property, wherever situated, and to any desired amount.

"5. It may be a mortgagee or a mortgagor.

"6. It may conduct business anywhere in the world.

"7. Stock may be issued for property purchased, and in Delaware for services rendered, and in the absence of fraud the judgment of the directors as to the value of such property or services is conclusive.

"8. It may easily wind up its affairs and dissolve itself.

"9. Its authorized capital stock need not be more than $2,000, and only $1,000 of this need be subscribed for.

"10. The amount of capital stock which it may issue is unlimited.

"11. It may file its certificate of incorporation and even begin business before any sum whatever is paid in.

"12. It may have different classes of stocks, with different privileges, or restrictions.

"13. The charter may be easily amended.

"14. Only one director need be a resident of Delaware.

"15. Capital stock may be easily diminished or increased.

"16. The corporation may be readily merged or consolidated into other corporations.

"17. The incorporators may or may not limit the authority of the directors as to the liabilities.

ADVANTAGES OF DELAWARE.

"The Delaware law possesses the following advantages:

"1. The original fee that we pay for incorporation is small—about three-quarters of that in New Jersey.

"2. The annual tax is small—one-half of that in New Jersey. Delaware is a small State and does not need very large revenue.

"3. Stockkholders and directors may hold their own meetings wherever they please, and need never meet in the State of Delaware. New Jersey stockholders must meet in that State. You see, it is a decided advantage over the New Jersey law in that respect.

"4. The original stock and transfer books, which in a New Jersey corporation must be kept in the State, may be kept in or out of Delaware, in the discretion of the company. The exhibition of books by intermeddlers is much more difficult under the Delaware law than under the laws of any other State.

* * * * * * *

"6. The liability of the stockholders is absolutely limited when the stock has once been issued for cash, property or services.

"7. Stock may be issued in compensation for services rendered, and in the absence of fraud in the transaction the judgment of the directors as to the value of such services is conclusive.

"8. For certain improved classes of corporations, as, for instance, railroad, railway, telegraph, cable, etc., light, steam heating power, gas piping lines, and sleeping car companies the advantage is still more marked.

[I wish we had some way of knowing what the additional advantages are, after having read the ordinary advantages," remarked Mr. Bryan.]

"9. The annual report of a Delaware corporation is required to give no secret or confidential information.

"10. The certificate need not show nor need public record be in any way made of the amount of stock subscribed by any incorporator."

Britain's Case Against "Oom" Paul.

Philadelphia Record.

The complex South African problem has many phases, and since "The Record" has recently considered the same from the viewpoint of a Transvaal Liberal it seems only fair to give a hearing to the British side as presented by an Englishman of the like political complexion. The facts and deductions here given in a greatly condensed form are those of a writer on political topics well known by his nom de plume "Diplomaticus," who, though far from being a Little Englander, is anything but a Jingo. Until after the failure of the Bloemfontein Conference, according to our informant, there existed no body of public opinion in Great Britain favorable to the policy of the pushful Joseph Chamberlain. The programme of the Johannesburg National Union of 1895 did not commend itself to any large nor influential class of Englishmen—firstly, because of the identification of the earlier reform movement and the Jamison raid, with its nauseating flavor of stock jobbery, and, secondly, because the solution of the Transvaal question proposed by the Johannesburgers was not so obviously equitable as to become the subject for energetic action on the part of Great Britain. The proposition that 200,000 Outlanders should be accorded "full representation in the councils of the State in proportion to numbers" was felt by moderate Englishmen to be equivalent to a demand that the burghers should hand over the Government to men not born within their country, who had taken no part in the framing of its constitution and whose ideas and sentiments were largely alien to those of the founders. The objections of the Boers to being thus effaced were conceded to be well taken.

A new situation was created, however, when the very reasonable suggestions of Sir Alfred Milner at Bloemfontein were rejected by President Kruger; for the alternative proposals of the latter, coupled as they were and have continued to be with conditions unacceptable to Great Britain, cannot be regarded as anything else than a rejection of the British proposals. What Sir Alfred proposed was that residents of five years standing should be eligible for citizenship, and that even they should be men who intended to sojourn permanently in the Transvaal, who are ready to take their share in the military service of the State and who bear good characters and possess a certain amount of property. The birds of passage, dive keepers and bar-room loafers, who form a large element in a mining community, would thus be excluded; indeed, it is very doubtful if ten per cent. of the Outlanders possess the proposed qualifications for citizenship. Instead of being swamped, the present burghers would at the outset outnumber their new fellow-citizens two to one. But even if the number entitled to the rights of citizens should prove to be very much greater, they would still be unable to overmaster the Boers, since the representation of the gold fields, where the new-comess mostly congregate, was to be limited to one fifth of the total membership of the Raad. The voting power of the inhabitants of Johannesburg, no matter how numerous, would be equal to that of only 8000 Boers.

To be sure, President Kruger since the Bloemfontein Conference has offered to concede all the points in the programme of Sir Alfred—but conditionally on the renunciation of Great Britain's claim of suzerainty. Further more, he has declined to consent to the institution of a Commission of Inquiry to determine what would be the status of the Outlanders under the new regulations, and whether the new laws would repeal certain probibitory requirements of enfranchisement—for instance, the sanction of two thirds of the burghers of the ward in which the applicant for citizenship might reside. In any event, by the slow process of constitutional legislation the Franchise bill could not become a law in less than three and one half years, during which time the present intolerable state of affairs would continue. The Johannesburgers, though more heavily taxed than any people in the world, have no political and scarcely any municipal rights; they are controlled by a brutal and ignorant police. Justice is difficult to obtain. The education of their children is obstructed. Their press is muzzled. The right of public meeting is practically denied them, and they are liable to arbitrary expulsion. Finally, their town is dominated by forts and Krupp guns as though it were a settlement of desperadoes under martial law. Sir Alfred Milner describes the Outlanders as a community of "helots," and protests that their helplessness is calculated to "undermine the influence and reputation of Great Britain and the respect for the British Government within the Queen's dominions."

That this is the object of President Kruger's policy is declared by "Diplomaticus" without hesitancy. It would occupy too much space to trace the origin and history of the British claim to suzerainty over the Transvaal. Suffice it to say that the Convention of 1884 leaves the ultimate regulation of the foreigh affairs of the Republic in the hands of the British Government, and to this extent, at least, the Transvaal is an incomplete sovereignty and Great Britain the paramount Power. The right to veto the foreign treaties of a community of herders shut off on all sides from direct contract with the outer world cannot be said to seriously disparage the independence of the South African Republic; nevertheless President Kruger has made attempt after attempt to evade the suzerainty clause of the London Convention, and every time that concessions have been asked of him he has tried to extort in exchange the abolition of the clause, or to circumvent the same by suggesting a scheme of arbitration which would place the Republic on the technical level of a complete and independent sovereignty.

The oppression of the Outlanders has been hardened for purposes other than keeping the victims in subjection. Sometimes it has been done in defiance of the Convention, with the object of bringing that instrument into contempt; sometimes independently of it, in the hope of extorting a modification of the same. He has made an offensive and defensive alliance with the Orange Free State, to which fact a subservient Dutch press in the British Cape Colony as well as in the two Republics has made frequent and menacing reference. By continuous agitation a seditious spirit has been aroused among the colonial Dutch, and the latter, who some few years ago were quite willing to aid in the coercion of the Transvaal on the franchise question, are now prepared to support the latter in its construction of the Convention. According to Sir Alfred Milner "the doctrine of a Dutch Republic embracing all South Africa" is openly preached, and is producing a great effect in the Cape Colony; and "language is frequently used which seems to imply that the Dutch have some superior right even in this colony to their fellow-citizens of British origin. Thousands of men peaceably disposed, and if let alone, perfectly satisfied with their position as British subjects, are being drawn into disaffection." Under the circumstances a display of weakness on the part of Great Britain, such as the abnegation of her claim to suzerainty over the Transvaal, would jeopardize her position in the Colony as well. The suzerainty question thus becomes an imperial issue involving the safety and integrity of the British Empire. It is a point on which the Government cannot yield, and in the opinion of sober-minded Englishmen should not yield.

THE LADIES.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, make it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all druggists.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures
That is what it was made for.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, 1899.

The panic of the administration over the situation in Ohio, daily grows worse, and Mr. McKinley tells the Ohio republicans who call on him that the state must be carried at all hazards. He sent a trusted messenger to New York to meet Boss Hanna when he arrived from Europe and tell him just how blue things look from the administration point of view; also to impress upon him the necessity of taking steps to see that plenty of money was provided for use in Ohio. It is probably the taking of those "steps" which caused Boss Hanna to stop in New York, instead of coming direct to Washington. The matter has been discussed in Cabinet meetings and two members, Postmaster General Smith and Secretary Wilson, designated to take the stump. Mr. Wilson will speak mostly in the agricultural section, his powers of persuasion among farmers being supposed to be wonderful, while Mr. Smith will talk mostly to city and town audiences. The ordering of the Civilian Philippine Commission home was also influenced to a certain extent, by the Ohio scare. It is hoped to have the next fighting campaign under way, before election day, and the civilian Commissioners are gotten out of the way so that Otis can have no excuse for not pushing the fighting. So much for the republican view of the Ohio campaign.

Democratic confidence in success in Ohio is even greater than the republican fright. Mr. McLean, who is now in Ohio to remain until after election, is in constant communication with his Washington friends. He says he feels absolutely certain of being elected Governor, and he is not the sort of man to say so without believing it himself. From other sources comes the same sort of news. The democrats are united and enthusiastically confident, while the republicans are divided into factions, some of which would rather humiliate Boss Hanna whom they have never forgiven for the rough-shod manner in which he kicked them out of the state machine, to make places for his henchmen, than to accomplish any other one thing. There is also much more Ohio republican opposition to the imperialistic policy of the administration, and especially to the so far unsuccessful war in the Philippines, than even the democrats supposed existed until recently. Much of this opposition is silent, and will hardly result in direct votes for the democratic ticket, but it will increase the stay-at-homes on election day, which will be the next best thing to democratic votes.

The object of a delegation of Washington negroes, including a preacher and several ex office-holders, in calling at the White House, was a reminder of reconstruction days. They seem possessed of the idea that Mr. McKinley has power to interfere with the proposed election law in North Carolina, and they wish him to put a clause in his annual message to Congress, recommending that the proposed election law be declared illegal because of its violation of the 15th amendment. Mr. McKinley is a strong partisan, but he knows too much to attempt to meet the wishes of these negroes, even if they were citizens of North Carolina, instead of being meddlers with what in no way concerns them. The "nigger" question will never figure prominently again in Presidential messages or in Congressional legislation. If unconstitutional laws are passed in North Carolina, or in any other state, the people can get them passed upon by the proper legal tribunal, without either the help or hindrance of the President or any official connected with the executive branch of the government, and the decrees of the courts will be obeyed by the people. The Supreme Court of the United States alone possesses the power to declare State laws unconstitutional.

Ex Senator Joe Blackburn, who has been resting a little in Washington, preparatory to returning to the stump, did not give the story that Col. Bryan would not speak in Kentucky a chance to get fairly started, before he headed it off by saying: "Mr. Bryan wrote me that he would be glad to speak in Kentucky and would leave the details to me. There was no promise of any number of speeches, nor were any definite arrangements agreed upon. I have written him that we will be ready for him any time after the first of October, and by that time, from present indications, the bolting movement in Kentucky will have dwindled away into nothingness and Mr. Bryan will have a solid democratic party in front of him."

The naval officials responsible for assigning Admiral Schley to the command of the South Atlantic Squadron, the most undesirable flag command in the Navy, evidently felt a little bit ashamed, as they took the trouble to give out statements about the intention of the Department to increase the number of vessels in the Squadron, the importance of the command in case of War with Central or South America, etc. The real object is probably to get Schley out of reach of inquisitive Congressional Committees.

Autryville Items.

Autryville, N. C., Sept. 18, 1899.

Reverends R. A. Hedgepeth and J. O. Alderman closed a protracted meeting at Concord Sunday. We like Mr. Alderman, and hope to have him with us again.

Messrs. P. G. Bullock, J. R. White and R. L. Hall, of this place, attended the picnic at Beaver Dam, Saturday the 16th.

Messrs. B. P. and A. J. Hall, of Clay Fork, were in this vicinity yesterday.

Mr. George Riley is very sick we are sorry to say.

Miss Rena Autry and Mr. L. A. Faircloth, of Hayne, N. C., were the guests of Mrs. Thos. Bullock Saturday.

Mr. Jeff. D. Sessoms, of Stedman, was in Autryville on business, Friday the 15th.

Mr. Albert Cashwell has just bought him a new wheel. We wish him a good time learning to ride.

Mr. A. M. Autry, of Stedman, is in the village today on business.

We are glad to welcome Mr. O. H. Wheeler, of Cedar Creek, in our vicinity. Mr. Wheeler has recovered from the injuries received at the explosion at the Clifton mill.

Mrs. Troy Autry is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wheeler of Cedar Creek. JUMBO.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

Pain-Killer

There is no kind of pain or ache, internal or external, that Pain-Killer will not relieve.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

JESSUP SAYINGS.

JESSUP, N. C., Sep. 16, 1899

Quarterly Conference of the M. E. church was in session at Center church Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Benj. Kimball was badly injured a few days ago by an attack of a ferocious cow.

Mr. Louis Lawhorn, of Carthage, is visiting Mr. W. M. Thomas.

Mrs. Andrew Shields, who has been seriously ill for some time, is reported better.

Mr. E. M. Underwood has accepted a position as clerk for J. R. Jones & Co.

Mr. W. D. Harrington left Friday for Chapel Hill.

Mr. J. H. Ritter has purchased the saw mill formerly operated by J. J. Tillman and will remove it to Halliston.

We regret to learn of the illness of Miss Mattie Wadsworth.

Under the standard of truth Dreyfus will yet win. The whole world knows, what it before believed, that France hates Dreyfus and the truth of his cause (*veritas odium parit*), as was clearly shown in the testimony of the generals. The court martial says "guilty" but the impartial public will not so believe. There are still a few men of the stormy republic who are not ashamed nor afraid to express their opinions, but in the army they are few, indeed. The man who said Dreyfus had to be condemned to save the honor of the army and the republic, disgraced the uniform he wore. DONTON.

Items from Linden.

The vacancies made in the social circle by the departure of teachers and college students have been filled for a brief space by visitors. Among the first are Mr. Don McBryde, who has returned to Wallace, as the Principal of the High School, Ernest and Malcolm McBryde who have resumed their work at Davidson College, and Miss Annie Black, who is again at Red Springs Seminary.

Of those who are so fortunate as to spend even a few days in this delightful community, we mention Mrs. Archie McKay, from Summerville, Mr. Paul McKay, from Raven Rock, entertained at Mr. John Williams's, Mr. and Mrs. McGilvary and Miss Ellen McArtan at Mr. J. M. Davis's, and Miss Fannie McPherson and Mr. Hunter McPherson, who were the guests of Miss Catherine Williams.

Misses Jessie and Daisy Smith are visiting Miss Sallie Purdie at Godwin.

The many friends of Rev. J. S. Black will be glad to know that he is able to resume his ministerial duties.

Much anxiety and sympathy has been expressed for Dr. F. Smith in his recent illness, but this is in a measure removed by his partial recovery.

Mr. Fifer, of Statesville, a graduate of Davidson College, opened school September 11th, and the outlook is very encouraging, and the thoroughness and efficiency of his work unquestioned.

Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, of Boston, are spending a month with Mrs. Baxter's mother, Mrs. Fannie McBryde.

Mrs. Frank Harper, of Athens, Ga., has been with her mother, Mrs. John Hodges, during the heated term. B.

Red Springs Items.

Red Springs, Sept. 19, 1899.

Van Smith, a desperate negro, formerly of Fayetteville, and till recently on W. J. McDonald's tobacco farm, shot Murdock Smith in the arm just above the elbow, and Dr. J. L. McMillan probed about three inches but failed to locate the ball. The negro had a fuss with Neill Smith and Murdock got between them and told the negro to go away. Murdock started off and when about 12 steps away, the negro fired at him, the third ball taking effect. The negro escaped.

A telephone message to Dr. Frank McMillan states that Dr. W. B. Norment, of Rowland, is dead. He was a partner of Dr. McMillan.

A Gypsy camp of about one hundred is here.

During the Summer Season, cramps come upon us suddenly and remain until the pain is driven away by a dose or two of PAIN KILLER, the celebrated cure for all summer complaints, from simple cramps to the most aggravated forms of cholera morbus or dysentery. No household should be without the Pain Killer. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

THE WALLACE SHOWS

It is so rare an occurrence to see a big show pursue an honorable course in advertising, that we heartily commend the manner which The Great Wallace Shows' advance corps are doing in this city, particularly as it applies to the press. Articles are not falsely written up and then quoted as coming from responsible journals where the show has appeared, but the bona fide clippings taken just as cut from the columns of the newspapers ahead, and the local reporters deal with them as they deem proper. This is what the San Francisco Examiner says of this big show coming to Fayetteville on Thursday, October 5th:

"We have been reading lately many complimentary comments on the greatly increased size and unquestionable merit of the newly equipped Great Wallace Shows now touring the West, but were agreeably surprised to-day, first by the magnitude of the show as a whole, as it came in sections on its elegantly constructed trains, and again by its stupendous, clean and novel parade. A show never presented a more gorgeous pageant. We visited the grounds later on a business errand and again met a surprise. The show is absolutely new throughout, and covers not only the entire show lots, but all the streets surrounding them. The tents at the afternoon performance were packed with visitors, and the circus program for novelty, great features, comedy and real refinement excels anything San Francisco has seen in many years. The Examiner endorses The Great Wallace Shows to the world in general as the most meritorious they may possibly ever see, a real fashion plate show if ever there was one.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O

We, the undersigned, have known F. J Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholsale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the sytem. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve

Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

GOLD DUST

The Best Washing Powder.

Cleans Everything from Cellar to Garret.

Seventy-First Locals.

SEVENTY FIRST, Sept. 15, 1899.

Mr. Malcolm McInnis, whose home was in 71st till 1894, died at his home near Geneva, Ala., on the 5th of Sept., after a long illness from typhoid fever. We think he was about 70 years of age. He was elected to the office of Ruling Elder in Galatia Church in 1840, contemporary with Messrs. John Ellis, Duncan Shaw, Alexander Leach, John D. McNeill and Neill R. Blue. The others have all gone before and Mr. McInnis is the last of the old regime—his death marks the passing of the old board of Elders of this church. In this capacity he served his church well. He leaves three daughters and three sons, all of whom are married except the youngest son. Seventy First regards his death as a very great loss of an excellent citizen, a christian gentleman and a genial friend. We shall not soon forget his magnificent physique, his stately bearing and simple, kindly, chivalrous, gentlemanly courtesy—and we trust that "after life's fitful fever he sleeps well." To no one on earth is it possible to look back over a life whose every day's sun has set without a shadow; but if the dawning of the new day be bright and cloudless, what will matter the lights and shadows of our little day here?

The people of Galatia were delighted to have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Watson Fairley during the services held there last week. Pope says "Few sons attain the place of their great sires;" but we think that Mr. Fairley prove himself worthy of his father, and we can give him no higher praise.

The Raleigh Morning Post, the Wilmington Dispatch, the Jacksonville Herald and other papers have been publishing recently sermons of a very high order, delivered by Rev. John Stanly Thomas, of Wilmington, who is a brother of our Congressman, Hon. Charles R Thomas.

Mr. Thomas has but recently moved to Wilmington, where he is exceedingly popular, and is accomplishing great good in doing missionary work in connection with St Andrews church. One of the published sermons, on the "Value and Power of Hope" is a beautiful one, sounding as the key-note of a hopeful life, perseverance in living the Christ life. Another on "The Law of Honor" is the finest exposition of the subject we have ever read. The system of honor, drawn from the life of Christ as a rule of life, is "the court of an educated conscience that is superior to the fear of punishments of the law of the State or of the land for doing wrong," being a law unto itself, whose only code is to live above littleness and scorn the cheap rewards and worldly advantages which selfishness offers; not depending upon morality, ethics or civil law, but being the sum and substance of them and teaching that "I cannot live unto myself so long as I am a member of society, a citizen of the community."

Mr. Thomas is quite a young man and his friends are predicting for him a brilliant future and a great career of usefulness.

Perhaps it is not known to every one that North Carolina has one mineral which is found nowhere else in the world except in Russia—at least, it has not been found anywhere else—and that is the Monazite, which has succeeded Zircon in the manufacture of gas-burners. It is valuable for the rare earth it contains, which is evolved by an elaborate chemical process. During a visit this summer to Shelby and Cleveland Springs, we were allowed the pleasant privilege of a visit to the warehouse of the agent, where there were barrels and barrels of "money in sight"—a pun which is a common one in that house—120,000 pounds of Monazite sand, which sells for six cents per pound. It is found free in larger quantiites in Cleveland county than anywhere else in the State, though it is found in the contiguous counties in composition with other minerals. It is very pretty sand, being, for the most part, of a very delicate sea green, but some is red, some yellow and some gray.

Mr. Lauchlin McInnis is attending Presbytery at Lumberton this week.

Mr. Clarence Blue has gone to Lumber Bridge to school and next week Misses Maggie Gillis, Nellie Blue and Katie Shaw will join the student body there.

Seventy First is honored or fortunate beyond most or all of the townships in having two correspondents to see that she has proper representation in the chronicle of affairs. It is very necessary in such a large scope of territory.

Pardonnes moi s'il vous plait, for this lengthy epistle. We plead, in extenuation of the fault, that it will be the last in many moons, as your correspondent expects to leave for Manchester tomorrow, to take charge of the school there and we would not dare invade Bon Ami's precinct with even the appearance of rivalry.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

Wicker Items.

Wicker, N. C., Sept. 15th, 1899.

There is so much entertainment in this week's issue from correspondents, I'd withhold my hand but for an impulse of gratitude to Mr. D. Rose. His noble advocacy of my sex prompts sincere thanks, in which I am sure the entire sisterhood join. His successful resistance of matrimony may have caused some doubt of his loyalty, but he redeems himself, and when he does become a benedict, may Shakespeare's paragon requite him.

One of Fayetteville's blossoms is about to become double, which interesting floral phenomenon may induce the *Rose* to follow. Speaking of blossoms, the golden rod, is aflame again; pointing upward to God, thought is touched by it as the foliage by the autumn. Beauty, sadness and reverence combine in a mental picture, no artist has yet realized. Falling temperature, added to an educational interest, has set our girls moving—Miss Alice Elliott, Janie Williams and Nellie Elliott to Red Springs Seminary, Miss Esther Wicker to Mr. McArthur's most excellent school at Lumber Bridge.

Mrs. Baxter, of Boston, is visiting her mother, Mrs. McBryde.

Miss Janie McBryde is also home for a short visit.

Miss Lizzie Adams, from Fayetteville, is visiting her relatives in Little River section.

There is a whisper of Cupid at large, but for fear of premature announcements, and their consequences I mustn't tell.

Those whom he respects well enough to let alone most assuredly owe him duty.

Mr. Everton Wicker is home from New Jersey for a brief visit.

SIONA.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

Regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.

For biliousness, constipation and malaria.

For indigestion, sick and nervous headache.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart failure.

For fever, chills, debility and kidney diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

50c. and $1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

A Prominent Minister Writes.

After ten years of great suffering from indigestion with great nervous prostration, biliousness, disordered kidneys and constipation, I have been cured by Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir, and am now a well man. REV. C. C. DAVIS,
Eld. M. E. Church South.
No. 28 Tatnall St., Atlanta, Ga.

A Prominent Memphian Writes.

DR. H. MOZLEY, Atlanta:—Having been a great sufferer for three years from indigestion, and been treated by many physicians, who failed to give me any relief. Continuing to grow worse my brother advised me to try Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir, which remedy he had used for several years. I commenced its use, and must say that your Lemon Elixir is the greatest medicine on earth. I have never suffered a day since I commenced using Lemon Elixir. R. L. ROCCO,
206 Hernando St., Memphis, Tenn.

A Card.

This is to certify that I used Dr Mozley's Lemon Elixir for neuralgia of the head and eyes with the most marked benefit to my general health. I would gladly have paid $500 for the relief it has given me at a cost of two or three dollars.
H. A. BEALL,
Clerk Superior Court Randolph Co., Ga.
dly sat & wkly

HOUSEHOLD, DAIRY and TOBACCO BARN THERMOMETERS
At HORNE'S DRUG STORE.

Lost or Mislaid.

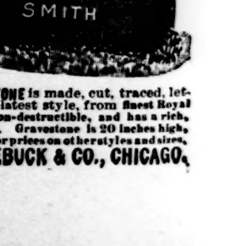
Policy No. 41,639 issued by The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company on the life of James B. Smith. The finder will please return it to the undersigned. Application has been made for the issuing of a duplicate.

J. B. SMITH,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug 12 1aw6t

SEND ONE DOLLAR

WRITE PLAINLY LETTERING WANTED, and we will send you by freight, FREIGHT PAID, C. O. D., subject to examination, this handsome Royal Blue Marble Gravestone, guaranteeing safe delivery. Examine it at your freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, and equal to stones that retail at $20.00 to $30.00, pay the freight agent Our Special Offer Price, $9.98, less the $1.00 sent with order. We prepay the freight to any point east of the Rocky Mountains.



THIS HANDSOME GRAVESTONE is made, cut, traced, lettered and polished in very latest style, from finest Royal Blue Cleso Grain Marble, is non-destructible, and has a rich, highly polished, unfading color. Gravestone is 20 inches high, 16 inches wide at base. Write for prices on other styles and sizes.

Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

THE OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEPT. 21, 1899

We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Cumberland and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local and general interest and opinions upon matters public of concern, are invited

The editor will not be responsible for the views or statements of correspondents—and reserves the right at all times to revise or correct any article he may think requires it.

Correspondence for the Weekly Observer should reach the office not later than Monday.

One side, only, of the paper must be written on—and the real name of the writer accompany the contribution. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

☞The date on your label tells you when your subscription expires Receipts for money on subscription will be given in change of date on label. If not properly changed in two weeks notify us.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Clyde Line—Sailing Days.
G. A. Burns, Sheriff—Notice.
Bank of Fayetteville—Statement.

To Mail Subscribrs.

The label bearing your address indicates the expiration of your subscription. Renew it before it expires and thereby avoid missing any copies.

Mr. Morgan to Occupy Bidgood House.

We learn that Mr. F. R. Rose, Real Estate Agent, has rented the commodious Bidgood residence on Haymount to Mr. W. M. Morgan, recently of Durham, N. C., who with family, will take possession October 1st.

Mr. E. H. Evans Here.

Mr. E. H. Evans arrived home Saturday morning on a week's visit, and was heartily greeted by his host of friends When he returns to Florida, where he has charge of Wade & McNair's lumber and turpentine interests, he will take his wife with him.

Dr. Lilly Gors to Get Married.

Dr. H. W. Lilly, President of the Bank of Fayetteville, accompanied by Mr. W. F. Leak, left Sunday night for Washington, D. C., where on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in St. John's Episcopal Church, he was united in marriage to Miss Hester V. Calvert.

Circus Car No. 1 Here.

Car No 1, with the advance advertising staff of Wallace Bros.' shows, which come here on the 5th of October, arrived from Wilmington Monday morning. There are eighteen men in all under the management of Mr. W. R. Musgat. The car had hardly come to a standstill before these hustlers were up and doing and in a few minutes the streets were alive with them posting flaming, though attractive, bills on every vacant board and hanging handsome lithographs in hundreds of shop windows. The car, which is a very pretty one, was constructed especially for advertising purposes.

Fine Tobacco Sales.

Friday and Saturday witnessed two of the most successful sales of the season at the Planters Warehouse. The tobacco was of a better grade, extra bright in color and of a heavier texture than heretofore. Prices ranged from 5 to 15 1-2 cents. Several Bladen county men sold tobacco here yesterday and they were extremely well pleased with the results.

One of the heaviest sellers this morning averaged 9 cents on five grades.

An Observer reporter interviewed several of the tobacco experts on this market to day and each one gave it as his opinion that tobacco raising in Cumberland and adjoining counties, as observed solely from the tobacco marketed here, is an established industry and will increase enormously each year.

They say that all our farmers need is experience to grow tobacco profitably.

Meeting of Flea Hill Trustees—Salaries Raised.

The trustees of Flea Hill township public schools met at the Court House Saturday with the full membership present and Mr. S. C. Godwin acting as Secretary.

A large petition was presented from citizens of Nos. 3, 5 and 7, asking that a portion of their districts be formed into one to make a new district, a portion of which is in Cedar Creek, to be known as No. 13. The petition was granted and Messrs. Williams, McCaskill and Gainey were appointed a committee for the Flea Hill portion of district.

The salaries of teachers was the next thing in order, following is the maximum price allowed each district per month:

White—District No. 1, Wade, $30; No. 2, McMillan's Chapel, $25; No. 3, Butler's, $25; No. 4, Salem, $25; No. 5, River Side, $30; No. 6, Hadley, $25; No. 7, Godwin, $25; No. 8, Beard, $25.

Colored—District No. 1, Wade, $18; No. 2, McMillan's Chapel, $18; No. 3, Runt College, $23; No. 4, Salem, $20; No. 5, River side, $18; No. 6, Gardners, $23; No. 7, Hickory Shade, $18; No. 8, Lilly Grove, $20.

These salaries are much higher than last year and some higher than in Cedar Creek this year. Therefore, the school term will be shorter, and, as one of the members expressed it, "we honestly hope somewhat better." The same member said: "We are aware that talent will command a fair price at any time—hence our prices. We now leave the schools to the different committees with prices sufficiently large to hire good, progressive, talented teachers, and if we don't have good schools the fault will lie at the doors of the school committees, hoping that the standard of our public schools will be very materially raised."

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a scientific compound having the endorsement of eminent physicians and the medical press. It "digests what you eat" and positively cures dyspepsia. M. A. Ketron, Bloomingdale, Tenn., says it cured him of indigestion of ten years' standing.

King Bros.

Civil Court.

The September civil term convenes next week, Judge Timberlake presiding.

The following is the court calendar:

No. MONDAY, 25th, 1899.

21 W. A. Guthrie vs E. W. Bacon, *et al.*
30 Virginia Branch vs. McN. Branch.
40 D. S. West & K. E. West vs. Walter Watson.
64 B. P. & M. Garvin vs. The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association, *et al*
65 T. S. Lutterloh vs. John Porter.
78 William Hatcher and wife vs. Betsy Wilks.
79 Duncan Shaw vs. J. D. Worrels, Jr.
81 W. G. Clark vs. J. A. Lambeth.
85 James Smith vs. Lilly Smith.
96 S. B. Lee vs. N. H. Munns.
104 Annie Surls vs. Wesley Surls

TUESDAY, 26 th.

26 J. D. Church vs. H. I. McDuffie and wife.
41 Leiberman & Myers vs. H. R. Novitzky and R. M. Nimocks, Assignee.
42 Fleisher Brothers vs. Same.
43 Liveright, Greenwald & Co. vs. Same.
45 Heman Katzenstein vs. H. R. Novitzky.
59 S. B. Lee vs. J. S. Benson.
61 R. M. Nimocks vs. F. M. McKay and L. B. Chaffin.
71 Neill Black vs. J. W. Hodges.
76. W. M. Saunders vs. Hiram Williams & Daniel King.
90 J. Y. Whitted vs. Neill Black.
92 G. C. Graves vs. O. B. Elkins.
93 G. C. Graves vs. Nathan Core and wife.

WEDNESDAY, 27th.

32 N. C. McLeod vs. M. A. Gillis.
52 McDonald & Thompson vs. Mrs. G. H. Ingraham.
72 W. J. Smith *et al* vs. L. J. & A. C. Tew.
94 Thos. W. Seagroves & wife vs. Margarite H. Roberson, Administratrix.
97 Rachel McCormick vs J. A. Spears.
98 J. A. Shaw vs. J. C. Parrish.
99 Boykin & Stanley vs. J. H. Johnson.
102 Charity Nunnery vs. Henry Smith.
103 J. S. McNeill vs. W. & W. Rail Road Co.
105 G. Copeland & Co. vs. W. S. Cook and A. J. Cook.
106 C. B. Autry vs. E. Floyd.
107 G. Copeland & Co. vs J. P. Thomson *et. al.*

THURSDAY, 28th.

109 A. A. McKethan, Receiver, vs. Lilly & Gray, Executors, and F. R. Rose.
110 A. A. McKethan, Receiver, vs. F. R. Rose and wife.
111 Palmer vs. H. J. Kivett.
113 W. F. Seymour vs. D. J. Wilson, Jr.

MOTION DOCKET.

3 F. W. Thornton vs. W. S. Jackson.
4 S. R. Burles vs. A. McBryde *et al*
5 A. G. Thornton vs. J. A. Lambeth.
6 Bank of Fayetteville vs. A. A. McKethan, Jr., *et. al.*
7. J. W. Hinsdale vs. Cole, Gainey and others.
8 R. & J. C. McCaskill vs. J. W. Lancashire.
9 B. G. Worth vs. Same.
10 M. Faulk and others vs. F. W. Thornton.
11 J. H Hubbell vs. Irvin Floyd.
14 A. H. Slocomb and others vs. R. W. Hardie and N. W. Ray.
15 Thos. H. McNeill vs. William and Geo. W. Fuller.
16 Fayetteville Water Works vs. S. W. Tillinghast.
17 S. C. Walden and wife vs. N. W. Ray and A. McKay.
19 Lilly & Gray, Executors, vs. Jonathan Evans.
20 William McMaurin vs. Harriet McCormick.
22 W. M. Pope vs. W. J. Wood.
24 W. G. LeDue, Receiver, vs. W. B. Ray and J. B. Starr.
25 R. M. Nimocks vs. Harnett County Alliance, *et al*
35 S. H. MacRae vs. J. D. McNeill, Assignee.
44 W. T. Smith v. W. Doug. Smith.
46 J. T. Sewell vs. Owen Priest.
50 J. D. Johnson vs. McD. Geddie, *et. al*
57 C. B. Autry vs. Lewis Fine.
70 E. J. House, *et al* vs. J. S. Benson and Will Branch.
80 N. F. Morgan and wife vs. Bright Barefoot, Administrator.
82 M. Bill vs. W. & W. Rail Road Co.
83 Neill Clark, *et. al.* vs. Emma D. Clark, *et al.*
87 W. J. Smith vs. W. & W. Rail Road Co.
88 W. H. Powel, Secretary, vs. A. H. Watson, *et. al.*
91 Peter McKellar, *et al.* vs. Malcolm McKay and wife.
100 T. A. McNeill and wife vs. J. P. Hodges, *et al.*
108 Geo. C. Scurlock vs. Clara B. Scurlock, *et al*

Our Cotton Buyers.

Mr. D. H. Graves, cotton buyer for Mr. Arnold Borden, of Goldsboro, arrived here last week and will spend the winter on our market. With the advent of Mr. Graves, Fayetteville's quota of buyers is as complete as can be found in any town in the State, and they may be relied upon to keep the market up to the highest notch. In fact, so keen was the competition among the buyers here last year that the factories in and around Fayetteville, which consume about 15,000 bales a year, found it advantageous in many instances to buy their cotton at other points where competition was not so great and prices consequently not so high. Of course these factories buy a quantity of cotton here, and this adds greatly to the competition from abroad.

For the Observer.

Died.

Died at Buckhead, Cumberland county, Sept. 13th, after an illness of several weeks, Rev. William J. Johnson in his 66th year, leaving a wife and eleven sons and daughters who mourn their loss. Mr. Johnson moved from Bladen to this county about forty years ago and has been a member of the Methodist church and local preacher, and good and useful man ever since. The large number of neighbors and friends, who met to attend his funeral, was an evidence of the love and respect which the people had for him. A kind, philanthrophic, Christian gentleman has gone. Peace to his dust, and unstinted sympathy to those whom he loved, and may guarding angels hover about and guide and protect them.

WARREN CARVER.

Sept. 15th, 1899.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them, also old, running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, druggists.

The Criminal Court.

The Criminal Court of Cumberland county convened Monday morning at 10 o'clock, Judge Dossey Battle presiding and Solicitor A. M. McLean prosecution.

Judge Battle's charge to the Grand Jury occupied about 45 minutes, and was able and lucid. He laid particular stress upon the selling of cigarettes to minors, dwelling at length upon the evil effects of tobacco in this form especially, upon young minds.

But one case was disposed of before the noon recess. This was the State vs. Jno. Bruner, charged with an affray. He was acquitted.

There are seventeen prisoners in jail, of which six are for trial at this term. They are: Jas. Chatman, assault; Robt Strange, c. c. w. (carrying concealed weapon); Major Johnson, Larceny; John Wright, larceny; Dan McLean, larceny; and Matthew Hunt, assault.

The cases out on bail for trial are also of a more or less trivial nature.

The following cases were disposed of Monday afternoon and up to the dinner recess Tuesday:

State vs. J. T. Harris, removing crop, jury verdict, not guilty; State vs. Chapman, assault, verdict guilty, sentenced to 3 months in jail; State vs. Same, carry concealed weapon, plead guilty, judgment suspended on payment of costs; State vs. Pink Lovett, in two cases, forgery and larceny, nollo contendere, and judgment suspended on payment of costs; State vs. Wm. Hobson, trespass, plead guilty, and judgment suspended on payment of costs; State vs. John Wright, larceny, verdict guilty, sentenced to five years in the penitentiary; State vs. John Townsend and Jas. McNeill, affray, guilty, and each sentenced to 3 months in county jail; State vs. Major Johnson, larceny, guilty, sentenced to 12 months in penitentiary; State vs. Jas. Bradley, a. & b., verdict not guilty; State vs. Matthew Hunt, assault, guilty, sentenced to 3 months in jail; State vs. Dan. McLean, c. c. w., guilty, sentenced to three months in jail.

All those sentenced to jail are with leave to the County Commissioners to work on the public roads.

In the cases against W. G. Hair, for killing his neighbor's stock, and Geo. Holliday, for assault with deadly weapon, the defendants plead nollo contendere, and judgment was suspended on payment of costs.

The case against Henry Hair and Henry Bullard for disturbing a religious congregation is now on trial and some interesting developments are looked for.

Mr. Henry Bullard is the man who so narrowly escaped assassination recently.

The Grand Jury is composed of the following:

W. H. Fisher, foreman; J. A. Culbreth, R. L Hall, Wm. Cashwell, Redin R. House, D. J. Smith, Alex. McAllister, Sion Page, J. W. Bullock, W. F. Sloan, D. K. Mintz, H. L. McMillan, D. C. McLaurin, Frank Wood, W. L. Horne, Jack Colier, A. C. Hair, J. H. Sikes.

Criminal Court Notes.

The Criminal Court is engaged this afternoon in disposing of a few trifling cases, and will adjourn today for the term.

Judge Battle told an OBSERVER reporter last night that Cumberland and Northampton counties were freer from crime than any counties he knew of. It is a matter of remark that Cumberland county is probably as free from crime as any county in the United States, and always has been a more or less law abiding section.

The case of State vs. Henry Hair and Henry Bullard, charged with disturbing a Sanctification meeting in Cedar Creek, occupied all of yesterday afternoon. They were acquitted.

This morning court met at 9:30 and the following cases were disposed of up to the dinner recess:

Elijah Williams, c. c. w, jury verdict guilty, judgment suspended on payment of costs; State vs. Robt. Strange, c. c. w, jury verdict, guilty, sentenced to 2 months in jail, with leave to the County Commissioners to work on public roads; State vs. W. Wright, abandonment, not guilty. The case of the State vs. Edward Evans, for false pretense is on trial now.

Marlboro Farmers Opposed to Round Bale Press.

At a meeting of the farmers of Marlboro county in Bennettsville, S. C, on Monday the 4th September, Mr. Charles Crosland offered the following resolutions in regard to the packing of cotton which were adopted:

Whereas, There is a mighty contest for the supremacy of the round bale over the square bale now being waged, and we believe the establishment of the round bale to be the most merciless trust ever aimed at the cotton interest, therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That to secure the thorough co-operation of the exporters and compressers of the country in our fight to maintain the square bale as the standard, we will, who have not done so, change our presses to a uniform standard size as requested by the cotton trade, 24x54

Resolved 2nd, That every farmer in Marlboro county pledge himself not to have a bale packed on the round bale presses, as they are thus aiding and abetting the cause we are combatting.

Resolved 3rd, That we will do all in our power to induce all other parties to act with us in this fight for our very existence, and will not let up until the round bale outfits are removed.—Adv't.

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION FOR CHILLS

and fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. Never fails to cure, then why experiment with worthless imitations? Price 50 cents. Your money back if it fails to cure.

LOST.

Many golden opportunities have been lost by those who suffer from rheumatism. By taking Rheumacide now they will be permanently and positively cured.

For wounds, burns, scalds, sores, skin diseases and all irritating eruptions, nothing so soothing and healing as DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Mrs. Emma Bolles, Matron Englewood Nursery, Chicago, says of it: "When all else fails in healing our babies it will cure." King Bros.

Dreyfus is Pardoned.

(By cable to the Observer.)

Paris, September 19th.—President Loubet pardoned Dreyfus after the cabinet meeting today. Premier Waldreck-Rousseau proposed the pardon. There was little opposition, the plan being entirely on a line with the policy of the Government.

Dreyfus has relinquished his appeal for reversal of the judgment of the court martial.

It is said that Dreyfus will be sent abroad before the promulgation of the pardon in order to avoid demonstrations.

London, September 19.—A special from Paris says that the pardon of Dreyfus does not annul the consequences of the civil or military verdicts against Dreyfus. It simply makes him a free man. He is no longer attached to the army. It is understood he will settle in the south of France or in England.

Rennes, September 20.—Dreyfus at three o'clock this morning left prison. He proceeded to Vern, where he took a train for Nantes. His departure was completely unnoticed. He was looking very pale, but smiled as he saw and embraced his wife, who came to meet him. His departure was at such an early hour that it was unexpected.

Dreyfus's pardon will be published to-morrow in the Gazette. Le Figaro says that he will devote the rest of his life to the recovery of his honor. He is afraid however that he will die before this can be accomplished. Mme. Dreyfus has received hundreds of telegrams of congratulations, mostly from Great Britain and the United States.

"They are simply perfect," writes Rob't Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills" for constipation and all liver ailments Never gripe. King Bros.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
COTTON BUYER,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS

REVISED DAILY.

COTTON

Middling	6¼
Good Middling	6 35

NAVAL STORES

Spirits	45
Common Rosin	70
Virgin	2 20
Yellow Dip	2 20
Hard	1 20

PRODUCE

REPORTED BY A. S. HUSKE, GROCER.

Flour—1st pat., sack,	$2 40@$2.65
Family Flour—2nd pat., sack	$2.00 @ 2.20
Hides—dry—per lb.	8@10
" —green—per lb.	5
Wool—washed	15@20
Bacon—hog round per lb—new	9
" —hams	10½a12½
" —sides—new	9a10
" —shoulders—new	9a9½
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	37½@40
Peas—clay	42a45
" —mixed	40
" —white,	65
Meal—bolted—46 lbs per bushel	50 @52½
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel	50@55
Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel	55
Onions—select—per bushel	50a60
Lard—N. C.	8@9
Tallow	4
Ducks	20@25
Hens—per head	22½@25
Roosters—per head	18 a 20
Turkeys—per lb	none
Guineas	none
Geese	25 a 30
Butter—choice yellow	16 a 20
Honey—strained—per lb	8c
Eggs,	12a15
Feathers—new	35 a 40
Potatoes—Irish—new	80
Potatoes—Sweet—new	50a60
Pork	5@6

J. D. BROWN,
COTTON BUYER,
AND
PUBLIC WEIGHER,
at the
Exchange Platform.

See me before selling your cotton.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

At Fayetteville, N. C., in the County of Cumberland, at the close of business on the 6th day of September, 1899.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts,	$235,981 13
Overdrafts,	839 37
U. S. Bonds on hand (par value),	10,000 00
All other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,	18,627 16
Premium on Bonds,	1,587 50
Banking House,	6,000 00
Furniture and fixtures,	3,050 00
All other real estate owned,	11,143 47
Due from Banks & Bankers	61,677 78
Cash items,	1,438 48
Gold Coin,	7,302 50
Silver Coin,	7,004 71
Nat Bank Notes, and U. S. Notes,	10,617 00
Total,	$374,650 10

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in,	$ 187,900 00
Undivided profits less current expenses and taxes paid,	13 527 99
Deposits subject to check,	171,795 87
Due to Banks,	629 56
Cashier's Checks outstanding,	799 68
Total,	$374,650 10

I, J. C. Haigh, Cashier of the Bank of Fayetteville, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. HAIGH, Cashier.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND. }

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of September, 1899.

H. J. MARSH, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

H. W. LILLY, W. S COOK, T. M. HUNTER, } Directors.

Notice.

The Tax Books for 1899 are now in my hands for collection. I earnestly hope that all parties will come forward and pay their Taxes promptly. The County is in need of money, and an early settlement will avoid much trouble and annoyance

The books will be open at my office at the Court House at all times to accommodate the tax-payers of the county.

G. A. BURNS, Sheriff
Cumberland County.

d-eod-2w—w2w

Reward.

A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for evidence sufficient to convict the party or parties who have been violating the law by cutting the wire, tearing down gates and otherwise damaging the Cross Creek stock law fence.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Chm'n
Board of County Commissioners.
J. P. THOMSON, Chm'n
Board Fence Commissioners.

COMING! COMING! COMING!
To Fayetteville,
ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5TH.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

3 Ring Circus, Millionaire Menagerie-Museum, Aquarium and Royal-Roman Hippodrome.

HONORABLY CONDUCTED. TRUTHFULLY ADVERTISED.

Splendid in Character, Magnificent in Equipment.

GREAT WALLACE SHOWS!

GRAND SPECTACULAR BALLET.
FINEST HORSES OF ANY SHOW ON EARTH.
The Highest Class Circus in the World.
Regal in Presentation the Greatest, Grandest and Best of Americas Big Shows.
10 ACRES CANVAS—SEATS 10,000 PEOPLE.

1 000 Features, 100 Phenomenal Acts, 25 Clowns, 20 Hurricane Races, 4 Trains. 1,500 Employees, 6 Bands, 50 Cages, Droves of Camels. 15 Open Dens, Herds of Elephants, $4,000.00 Daily Expense.

The Greatest Performers in the known world are with the Great Wallace Shows this season, including the

World's Premier Acrobats, - - - - - - - - $10,000.00 Challenge Act

9 NELSON FAMILY 9

The 7 Stirks---Bicycle and Skating Experts. The 10 Dellameads---Statuary Artists. Mlle. Norada French---Mysterious Globe. 10 Pincipal Male and Female Equestrians. The Livingstons---Aerial Bar Extraordinary. Leon and Singing Mules. The Sisters Vortex---Triple Revoling Trapeze.

Our Street Parade At 10 a. m. Daily, is the finest ever put on the streets. A Sunburst of Splendor. A Triumph of Art, Money and Good Taste, with Lavish Luxury of Spectacular Effect, and Greatest Professional Features Conceivable.

Excursions Run on Every Line of Travel. No Gambling Devices Tolerated.
NEVER DIVIDES. NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

PLANTERS' SPECIAL.

PERFECTION Flour, *best* and *cheapest*, $4 75 a barrel, $2.40 half barrel. TRIUMPH next best, made by same Mills, $4.20 a barrel, $2.10 half barrel. Every ounce pure, sweet and wholesome. Fresh car just in.

BAGGING and TIES, Cotton Sheets, Cotton Scales, Steelyards, Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, Potato Drags.

A STUNNER—The celebrated Russell One-Horse Wagon at $27 50, with the Factory's and our guarantee behind it. Also Milburn and Florence Wagons and Carts at lowest prices. Wagon Gearing, Buggy Harness, Saddles, and a variety of Leather Goods at head-swimming prices.

If you want a keen cutter buy a DIXIE POCKET KNIFE, made by Wostenholm. All sizes and shapes. Prices 10 cents to $1.25. "OUR SPECIAL," small blade Wade and Butcher Razor, at $1 25, is the shaver's delight. Table Cutlery. Scissors, Spoons and other Staple Hardware.

CHEESE and MULLETS to arrive early in September. A full stock of Heavy Groceries and General Merchandise. We are now ready for the Fall trade; come along and made it lively!

Q. K. NIMOCKS,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 10 Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

A new Private Hospital, just opened for the treatment of Medical, Surgical and Gynecological diseases of all kinds. New building with all modern conveniences—heating, lighting, ventilation, drainage, perfect; elevator; hot and cold baths on every floor. Best equipped operating room. Most modern hospital furniture. Experienced trained nurses and matron. Terms moderate. Address

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Fayetteville, N. C.

"OLD TIME MOLASSES."

We have just received a large lot of Molasses, such as we have not had for years. SEE IT BEFORE YOU BUY.

Our Michigan Flours

are still in the lead. If you have not tried a sack of "PURITAN," you do not know what you are missing. It is better than many brands on this market that costs more money.

We handle many of the leading brands of FERTILIZERS including Acid Phosphate and Kainit.

Our stock of Hardware is complete.

A. E. RANKIN CO.

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA TEETHING POWDERS

Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Makes Teething Easy. TEETHINA Relieves the Bowel Troubles of Children of Any Age. Costs Only 25 Cents. Ask Your Druggist for It.

5,000,000 LBS. of TOBACCO WANTED

—AT THE—

PLANTERS WAREHOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Since the opening sale at this warehouse on the 10th of August our trade has been far beyond our expectation, and the prices paid for the tobacco offered have been entirely satisfactory. The people of Fayetteville are determined to have a tobacco market. So determined are they that the following well known moneyed business men of our city have gone on the floor as buyers: Dr. H. W. Lilly, H. Lutterloh, Sheriff Geo. A. Burns, A. H. Slocomb, Geo. A. Overbaugh, Dr. T. M. Hunter, H. McD. Robinson, C. L. Bevill, W. A. Vanstory, R. McMillan, J. W. Ingold and J A. Burns These, with the buyers for the American Tobacco Co. and buyers for other big order men, and W. J. Blackburn, manager, for Planters' Warehouse, want at once every pound of tobacco possible to be gotten on the Fayetteville Tobacco market.

Your friends,

PLANTERS WAREHOUSE,
W. J. BLACKBURN, Manager.

E. L. PEMBERTON, Book Keeper.
J. C. DAILY, Auctioneer.

WANTED.

We want everybody that does not patronize us at present to send us some laundry so they will be convinced that

we are turning out work daily that looks like new goods.

Our work compares with any in the State. We can give high gloss, medium or a nice domestic finish, just as you like. Our lady manager has full charge of the ladies' apparel, so we solicit their patronage all the time.

☞Agents wanted in every town.

Yours to please,

Fayetteville Steam Laundry.

'Phone 42.

SHURLBERTS.

Shears for Trimming Tobacco in the Field and Trimming Trees and Hedges.

For sale by

WALTER WATSON,

AGENT FOR

Deering Mowing and Harvesting Machinery,
Also Eclipse Engines and Saw Mill Outfits.

Address WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Doctors' Say;

Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.

The Secret of Health.

The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Cure all Liver Troubles.

A Pretty and Strictly True Dog Story.

Late in the afternoon, a few days since, Dr. Haigh, while standing on the front piazza of his residence on Haymount, saw a handsome setter trotting along by the Graded School premises, his head down as if immersed in deep thought. Suddenly the dog raised his head and became much excited; pausing in his trot, he wagged his tail, and then, bounding on, crossed the street. Looking toward town, Dr. Haigh saw a colored woman coming up the walk in front of Dr. H. W. Lilly's residence. Opposite Mr. E. J. Lilly's front steps the two met; the dog stopped, the woman stopped. Then the woman stooped down as if to give the dog something, but it was only to extend her hand; the dog raised his paw, they "shook", and then the setter pursued his way townward, while the woman went on over the hill. Merely a case of acquaintances meeting in the street. They call it instinct, but it is wonderfully like reasoning.

The Ethics of Gambling.

From an Exchange.

The faro gambler could not gamble unless his patrons did so; the lottery owner could not gamble if nobody bought his tickets, and the bookmaker would not be in a position to carry on his business unless his customers accepted his odds. A logical classification would include as gamblers those on both sides of the table—the faro dealer and the faro "punter," the buyer and the seller of lottery tickets, the "bucket shop" keeper and the frequenter who buys stocks, grain or produce of any kind on a margin.

And one other distinction should also be made. There are "bucket shop" keepers who swindle their customers with great regularity, and there are bookmakers who default, as do bankers. The stock dealers and bookmakers who are guilty of these practices are usually classed as gamblers, but in reality they are thieves. The word "gambler" means a man who gambles without cheating or stealing.

It is quite certain that there never was a time in the history of civilization when gambling was so prevalent among all chasses of people as it is at present. In fact, many legitimate branches of business are tinged with the hue of speculation. Such persons as do not bet upon horse races or speculate in wheat or stocks gratify their gaming propensity by dabbling in real estate, in mining shares, in oil, or other so-called "business" enterprises the methods of which are nothing more nor less than variations of the roulette table.

The styles of gambling are constantly changing. A hundred years ago gentlemen stoked their money on various games with cards or dice, and extraordinary wagers were sometimes made on these games the popularity of which did not always depend upon their intrinsic charm, but upon the fact that men of a speculative turn of mind that could find no other convenient form of hazard.

The class of men who during the past century wagered thousands of dollars on the turn of cards or on the emptying of a dice box now speculate on the stock or produce market and on horse racing, which at present vies with the stock exchange for supremacy in the amount of money risked.

Gray's Creek Locals.

Gray's Creek, N. C., Sept. 12, '99.

Mr. Marshall is very sick with fever.

Gray's Creek church has just closed a revival meeting.

Mr. Jesse Carter is dangerously ill with fever.

The farmers are complaining of short cotton crops.

The tobacco farmers are well pleased with their crops.

Professor Britt and wife spent last week with Mr. Thames, his wife's father.

Miss Lien Carver is beautifying her yard and surroundings. Hurrah for the ladies.

The holiness people have just closed a meeting of great interest at Piney Forest school house. SAM.

NO CURE—NO PAY.

That is the way all druggists sell Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter, nauseating Tonics. Price 50c.

There's always hope while there's One Minute Cough Cure. "An attack of pneumonia left my lungs in bad shape and I was near the first stages of consumption. One Minute Cough Cure completely cured me." writes Helen McHenry, Bismark, N. D. Gives instant relief. King Bros.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF DIARRHŒA.

A PROMINENT VIRGINIA EDITOR

Had Almost Given Up, but Was Brought Back to Perfect Health by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy.

READ HIS EDITORIAL.

From the Times, Hillstille, Va.)

I suffered with diarrhœa for a long time and thought I was past being cured. I had spent much time and money and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery and await the result, but noticing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and also some testimonials stating how some wonderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it. After taking a few doses I was entirely well of that trouble, and I wish to say further to my readers and fellow-sufferers that I am a hale and hearty man today and feel as well as I ever did in my life.—O. R. MOORE. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE RAILROAD CASE AT ASHEVILLE.

Yesterday's Raleigh News and Observer's special from Asheville says:

I am able to state to-night that Judge Simonton does not look upon case as one for reference to Commission.

The State has produced such a mass of testimony, so thoroughly covering the case, that he does not consider it necesary to take further evidence, and the railroads, he thinks, have introduced about all the evidence they will ever be able to get. As he regards the burden of proof as being on the side of the railroads, he will give them the opening and conclusion of the argument.

The first day of the railroad tax injunction case is at an end and all the starch or confidence is taken out of railroad attornies. They are to-night simply fighting for standing room. No longer have they hope of winning the case. "We think, however, we will be able to show serious conflict of evidence, that is to say probable cause. This will necessitate a continuance of the injunction and the appointment of commissioner to take evidence to settle the matter," one of the railroad attorneys told me to-night. As a further evidence that this is what they are preparing for, affidavits were to-day introduced setting forth that they had met with great trouble in securing evidence, county officials and assessors being unwilling to give testimony unless summoned by subpœna to do so before court of competent jurisdiction. Less than two hours sufficed for them to put in their evidence, consisting of 282 affidavits.

The whole of the afternoon session was consumed by the State in reading its evidence, and at five o'clock, when the court adjourned, only about half of the counties had been gone over.

The reading of these affidavits will be resumed to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The preparation of the evidence in this case by the attorneys for the Corporation Commission is something remarkable.

They have 2,735 affidavits, taken in 84 of the 96 counties of the State. Of these 1,206 are from tax assessors, 263 are from members of boards of equalization, 100 are from county officers, 27 from lawyers, bankers and money lenders, and 873 from citizens in various walks of life. These are presented against the 282 affidavits, put in evidence by the railroads. The latter, in great part, coming from railroad attorneys, agents and employes.

The following extracts from the State Corporation Commission's answer, which the correspondent gives in full and which is too long for reproduction by us, will be interesting:

That it is not true, as alleged by the plaintiff and the other complaining railroads and telegraph companies, that there has grown up in North Carolina a well recognized and established rule and system to assess for taxation all property other that railroad property at from 50 per cent to 60 per cent of its true value in money, or at less than its true value in money. Nor is it true that property in North Carolina other than railroad property is systematically, intentionally, designedly and arbitrarily assessed at such undervalues by the local county boards of assessors, nor that any rule of intentional undervaluation prevails generally throughout the State.

That it is not true that any such rule or system of reduction or undervaluation was applied in the assessment of individual property for taxation under the Act of the Legislature of 1899 made during the month of June.

That they are informed and believe that as a whole, the individual property of the State was honestly assessed by the local Board of Assessors in the several counties of the State, as required by law, at approximately its true value in money on the first day of June, without any purpose or intent to discriminate against any class of property, or without any purpose of reducing the proportionate burdens of the expenses of the State government which each particular county would have to bear.

* * * *

It is true that the ratio of increase of railroad property has been greater than that of individual property. But it is also true, as they verily believe, from the best information they have been able to obtain, that while individual property was assessed at its full value for the previous year, that railroad property of the State was assessed before the said increase far below its value.

It is also true thet while the increase in the income bearing capacity and net earnings of railroads has been rapid during the last eighteen months, there has been but slight, if any, increase in the income bearing capacity and in net receipts of a large proportion of individual property, especially farming property. Indeed, during the last eight or ten years there has been a heavy fall in the price of the staple products of the farms of the State, such as corn, cotton, tobacco, etc. But during all the years of this depreciation in farm products the valuations of farm property for taxation have not, as a whole, been reduced. That the increase, both in the net income and market value of railroad stocks and bonds have been rapid and pronounced during the past twelve or eighteen months, as will be shown by exhibit hereto attached, marked "A," and made a part of this affidavit.

That is not true that the valuation placed upon the property of the plaintiff and the other complaining railroads and the said Telegraph Company by the Corporation Commission in their assessment made in June, 1899, is in excess of the true value of said properties respectively in money; nor that said valuations were made with a knowledge of any rule of reduction or undervaluation of the individual property of the State; nor that the said valuation is at a higher rate than the valuation of other property of the State.

That is fixing the assessment of the property of the plaintiff and the other complaining railroads, and the said Telegraph Company, they desired and endeavored to be fair and liberal, and to resolve all doubts in their favor, and gave them the benefit of every fact and circumstance which, in their opinion, was reasonably calculated to impair the money value of the said properties.

That valued upon the basis of the funded debt and capital stock of the said roads and Telegraph company, the valuations of the property of the said roads and telegraph company would have been much higher than that placed upon them respectively.

That valued upon the basis of the net income of said railroads and telegraph company for the fiscal year ending June, 1899, the valuation of the plaintiff's property in North Carolina, and that of many of the other complaining railroads and the said telegraph company, would have been much higher than the valuation placed upon it respectively.

That valued upon the basis of the cost of construction, with a low valuation of their intangible property, (based upon the income or market value of bonded debt and capital stock) the valuation of the plaintiff and that of the other complaining roads, would have been much higher.

That a valuation of the plaintiff's property in this State on the basis of the number of miles of its road in this State, in proportion to the total mileage in the country at large, (ascertaining the value of its entire plant as a unit upon the basis of the value of its bonded indebtedness and capital stock) would have been much higher than the valuation placed upon it.

* * * *

That with reference to the allegations in the bill of some of the complaining railroads aforesaid, that the farming lands of the State, comprising 28,000,000 acres, were assessed at $110,000,000, with a yielding capacity of from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000, while the property of the railroads is assessed at $44,000,000, they respectfully show to the court that the gross earnings of the railroads in North Carolina for the year ending June 30, 1898, aggregated $11,542,318, while the net earnings of said railroads for the same period aggregated $4,147,968, or more than one-third of the gross earnings.

That it is submitted that when you take into consideration the cost of fertilizers, teams, farming implements, etc., the immense number of persons employed annually in earning the estimated yield of farm lands, that the gross income from said lands will show that after allowing these deductions and fair wages to those engaged as laborers directly and indirectly in farming, that there will be very little left to represent the income of the capital invested in the lands themselves.

That as pertinent to the question of the increase in the value of railroad property in North Carolina since the assessment for taxation in 1898, they respectfully show to the court, as they are informed and believe, that the capital stock of the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad sold in open market in the year 1898, at 13c. in the dollar; that said stock is now worth in open market 50c. in the dollar. That the capital stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company sold in open market in 1898, at from 30c. to 37c. in the dollar; that it is now worth 80c. in the dollar; that the Seaboard and Roanoke Company's stock from market quotations shows $1.90 bid for preferred stock and $2.25 asked. January, 1898, the common stock of the last named railroad company was quoted at $1.25; January 7th, 1899, common stock was quoted at $2.00. North Carolina railroad stock in 1898, sold in open market at $1.15; it is now worth in open market from $1.55 to $1.60. That the stock of the Atlanta and Charlotte railroad was worth in open market in 1898, $1.10; it is now worth in open market $1.18. That the preferred stock of the Southern Railway was worth in 1898, in open market, 35c., in the dollar; it is now worth in open market 55c. in the dollar. That the common stock of the Southern Railway was worth in 1898, in open market, 8c. in the dollar; it is now worth 13c. in the dollar.

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Where the Prosperity Comes In.

Rockingham Angl -Saxon.

Judge Clark's critics surely must not have read his entire address, or they would not have charged him with being a calamity-howler. It he was faithful in his portrayal of the farmers' condition, he was none the less faithful in telling of the most wonderful prosperity in some other lines. Those assembled delegates from all over the Union must have opened their eyes like the big lot gate when he told of a railroad in North Carolina which last year paid its stockholders in dividends 144 per cent. on the par value of stock which they bought at 40 cents on the dollar. Was such prosperity ever before heard of?

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, rundown people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, druggists.

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SALE OF LAND.

NORTH CAROLINA—Cumberland Co.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court in Geo. W Eason *et al vs.* Willie Eason *et al.*, I will sell on Saturday, the

14th day of October, 1899,

at 12 o'clock M, at public auction for cash, at the Market House in the city of Fayetteville, a tract of land, formerly belonging to Wm Eason, situate on the e st side of the Cape Fear River, and is the same land conveyed by James D. Geddie to William Eason by deed of January 1, 1882, recorded in Book V, No. 3, page 402, of the records of Cumberland county, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stake N 15 E 24¼ chs. to a corner; thence S 75 E 20 chs. to a corner; thence S 19 W 24¼ chs to a corner in James Geddie's line; then with said James Geddie's line to the beginning, containing 50 acres more or less

D T OATES, Commissioner.

September 9th, 1899.

Foreclosure Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree and order of sale made by the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N C, at May Term, 1899, in a cause entitled W. H. Powell, Secretary of Fayetteville Baptist Sunday School, to use of Michael Powers, vs. A. H. Watson and wife, Mary E Watson, and Bank of Fayetteville, the undersigned Commissioners will expose to public sale the following described real estate in the pleadings mentioned, being the house and lot where A. H. Watson and wife now reside, in Fayetteville, on Grove Street, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stake on the North margin of Grove Street, the S. E. corner of a lot formerly owned by Andrew Alvis, and, recently, Mrs Dawson and Neill Love, thence S 70 E one chain to the S. W. corner of a lot once owned by R. Campbell and now owned by the Fayetteville Mill Co; thence N 20 E two chains, 50 links to a stake; thence N 70 W one chain to the first named lot; thence with the line of said lot S 20 E two chains 50 links to the beginning, it being the lot known as the Love Lot, and deeded to A. H. Watson by R. W. Hardie as per deed dated 30th April, 1870. Recorded in Book I, No. 3, page 2.

Time of sale, 12 o'clock Monday, 25th September, 1899.

Place, Court House in Fayetteville.

Terms, cash.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
R. P. BUXTON,
Commissioners.

Fayetteville, 21 August, 1899.

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—AND—

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ONEIDA .... Saturday Sept. 23

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ONEIDA .... Saturday Sept. 16
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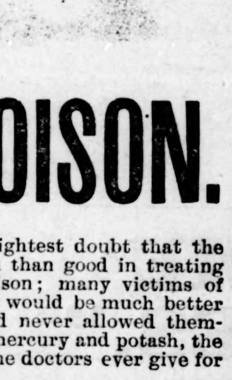
The doctors are wholly unable to get rid of this vile poison, and only attempt to heal up the outward appearance of the disease—the sores and eruptions. This they do by driving the poison into the system, and endeavor to keep it shut in with their constant doses of potash and mercury. The mouth and throat and other delicate parts then break out into sores, and the fight is continued indefinitely, the drugs doing the system more damage than the disease itself.



Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., says: "I had spent a hundred dollars with the doctors, when I realized that they could do me no good. I had large spots all over my body, and these soon broke out into running sores, and I endured all the suffering which this vile disease produces. I decided to try S. S. S. as a last resort, and was soon greatly improved. I followed closely your 'Directions for Self-Treatment,' and the large splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I was soon cured perfectly and my skin has been as clear as glass ever since. I cured myself at home, after the doctors had failed completely."

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S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

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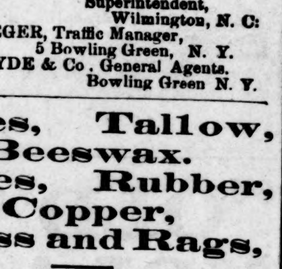

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Administratrix Notice.

Having qualified as Administratrix of the estate of Neill D. McLauchlin, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me for payment on or before the 25th day of August, 1900. Otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment. MRS. E J McLAUCHLIN, Admin'x of Neill D. McLauchlin, dec'd.

Argyle, N. C., August 23, 1899.

Executrix Notice.

Having qualified as executrix upon the estate of Capt. N. W. Ray, notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against said estate to present them on or before September 1st, 1900. Persons indebted will please make payment.

LAURA P RAY,
Executrix.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Attorney.

September 1st, 1899

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Eliza Reddick, deceased, late of Cumberland county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the said estate to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 21st day of July, 1900, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 21st day of July 1899.

ED C. SMITH,

H. L. COOK, Att'y.

Administrator's Notice

Having qualified as administrator of Flori I. Priest, all persons are hereby notified to present their claims against her estate properly authenticated, within twelve months from this date. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

D. J. PRIEST, Adm,

ROBINSON & SHAW, Attys.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept 6, 1899.

Administrator's Notice

Having this day qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Jas. T. Townsend, all persons are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate, properly authenticated, within twelve months from this date. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement.

Z. B. NEWTON,
Administrator.

ROBINSON & SHAW, Attorneys.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 31, 1899.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road AND BRANCHES AND A. C. L. RAILROAD COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 31, 1899.	No 23, Daily.	No 35, Daily.	No 103 D'ly ex Sunday	No 41, Daily.	No 49, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M
Leave Weldon	11 50	9 43			
Ar Rocky Mt.	12 55	10 36			
Leave Tarboro	12 21		6 00		
Lv Rocky Mt.	1 00	10 36	5 45	5 40	12 12
Leave Wilson	1 58	11 14	7 10	6 20	2 40
Leave Selma	2 55	11 57			
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	1 10			
Ar Florence	7 25	3 15			
	P. M.	A. M.			
Ar Goldsboro	.....	.....	7 50		
Lv Goldsboro				7 01	3 21
Lv Magnolia				8 09	4 25
Ar Wilmington				9 40	5 50
			P. M.	A. M.	P. M

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No 78 Daily.	No. 102, D'ly ex. Sunday.	No 32, Daily	No 40 Daily.	No 48, Daily
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	9 40		7 45		
Lv Fayetteville	12 20		9 45		
Leave Selma	1 50		10 54		
Arrive Wilson	2 55		11 31		
		A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington				7 00	9 45
Lv Magnolia				8 34	11 19
Lv Goldsboro		5 15		9 45	12 31
	P. M.		A. M	P. M	P. M
Leave Wilson	2 35	5 43	11 31	10 58	1 16
Ar Rocky Mt.	3 30	6 15	12 07	11 35	1 54
Ar Tarboro		7 04			
Leave Tarboro	12 21				
Lv Rocky Mt.	3 30		12 09		
Arrive Weldon	4 32		1 00		
	P. M.		A. M	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Yadkin Division Main Line—train leaves Wilmington, 9 00 a. m, arrives Fayetteville 12.15 p. m. Leaves Fayetteville 12.25 p. m, arrives Sanford 1.43 p. m. Returning leave Sanford 2.30 p m, arrive Fayetteville 3.45 p. m. Leave Fayetteville 3.50 p. m, arrive Wilmington 6.50 p. m.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Bennettsville Branch—train leaves Bennettsville 8.15 a. m, Maxton 9 20 a. m, Red Springs 9.53 a m, Hope Mills 10.42 a. m, arrive Fayetteville 10.50. Returning leaves Fayetteville 4.40 p m, Hope Mills 4.55 p. m, Red Springs 5.35 p. m, Maxton 6.15 p. m, arrives Bennettsville 7.15 p. m.

Connections at Fayetteville with train No. 78, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:35 P. M, Halifax 4:15 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 5:08 P M, Greenville 6:57 P M., Kinston 7:55 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 A M. Greenville 8:52 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:18 A M, Weldon 11:33 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.10 A M., and 2:30 P. M., arrive Parmele 9:10 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., returning leave Parmele 9:35 A. M.. and 6 30 P. M., arrive Washington 11:00 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday at 5:30 P M., Sunday, 4:15 P M, arrives Plymouth 7:40 P. M., 6:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 A. M., and Sunday 9:00 A. M., arrives Tarboro 10:05 A. M., 11:00 A. M.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 7:05 A. M., arriving Smithfield 8 10 A. M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 A. M.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 A. M.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 9 30 A. M., 3:40 P. M, arrive Nashville 10:10 A. M., 4:03 P. M., Spring Hope 10:40 A. M., 4:55 P. M. Returning leave Spring Hope 11: A. M., 4 55 P. M., Nashville 11:22 A. M, 5:25 P. M, arrive Rocky Mount 11:45 A. M. 6:00 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, daily, except Sunday, at 11:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:00 A. M., and 2:50 P. M.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLEY,
Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMMERSON,
Traffic Manager.